The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, May 20, 1872.

A large section of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania has been seriously threatened with a general conflagration, from which events as dire as those which visited Northwestern Wisconsin last fall were feared. All immediate danger has, however, been obviated by timely showers which fell on Saturday.

Only three newspaper reporters followed the Farmer of Chappaqua, on his last regular Saturday visit to his broad acres. They gained some important information about the tenacity of hemlock trees and the obduracy of white oak axe-helves when brought in contact with the cuticle of the human hand, but none at all concerning the present views of Mr. Greeley on political or personal affairs. The white-coated sage is demonstrating, doubtless to the astonishment of his enemies, that he can keep a reticent tongue in his head when occasion calls, as well as some other folks.

The election of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York *Tribune*, to the Presidency of the Lotus Club, of New York, is not only a deserved compliment to a brilliant and rapidly risen journalist, but it is a significant event in the policy of that well-known club. The organization was originally one of artists and journalists mainly, but the introduction of a large commercial element had lately threatened to overslaugh the originators of the club and cause its disruption. From the election of Mr. Reid, it is to be inferred that the journalists have triumphed.

The supplementary bone of international contention has really made some progress in the Senate. Our Washington correspondent learns that on Saturday the Foreign Relations Committee reported back Earl Granville's protocol, with a recommendation for its approval—the whole transaction being, of course, of an informal nature. The Senate considered the matter for an hour or more in Executive session, and will, undoubtedly, after a day or two, approve the main tenor of the proposed article. Fortunately, however, the nation is not to be committed to the entire letter of Granville's proposed article, which, in the clause about "national damages," militates, constructively at least, against one class of the direct damages claimed by us at Geneva. It is hoped that our great diplomat, Cameron, will keep a sharp eye out for any tricks or mistakes of this sort. It will not do, after being too smart at the beginning of this negotiation, to be too stupid at the end of it.

What will become of the business still pending before Congress is the important question of the week at Washington. There is no longer any probability of an adjournment before the 3d of June, as the House will hardly have the *brusquerie* to refuse (if it can) to return the Senate resolution fixing the 29th of May as the happy day. The Tariff bill is likely to last the House several days longer, as the internal revenue part is, as yet, only fairly reached in Committee of the Whole. To expedite matters, and also to simplify them, as he thinks, Mr. Dawes will, to-day, move his sweeping substitute for this section, the purport of which is to abolish all internal revenue business, except the taxing of tobacco and liquors by stamps. Of the general appropriation bills, twelve in number, all except two are now all through the two Houses, or in the hands of Conference Committees. These two, and the Tariff bill, and the bill for extending the suspension of the *habeas corpus* in the South, and the extra Treaty business in the Senate, will certainly serve to prevent an adjournment before the day specified in the House resolution, and may even carry the session over beyond the Philadelphia Convention.

Two more old Democratic leaders heard from; and they speak out just as freely as if they were still leaders of a triumphant party. Jerry Black is one of these, and it is evident that he accepts Greeley as he would any other promising, but unpalatable medicine. The great Attorney General of Buchanan declares confidently (to an interviewer) that "if the Cincinnati Convention had raked this world and the two adjacent ones (with both of which Jerry is doubtless familiar) it could not have found a fitter man for a candidate, nor an unfitter one for President." The same seems to be the opinion of Mr. Horatio Seymour, who knows how it is himself; having learned, at the dear school of experience, some things about being candidate for President, Mr. Seymour is evidently of the opinion that he could name a better man than Greeley for President without going outside of Oneida County, and yet he cheerfully concedes that Mr. Greeley has a certain "talent and fitness," is in sympathy with the working-classes of the people, and therefore has the battle already won. The experience meeting is still open. Will others step promptly forward?

That beneficent and Christianizing agency, the Young Men's Christian Association, held its fourteenth anniversary last evening. The facts elicited from the reports of the various Committees are gratifying news, as showing that a band of earnest men are hard at work, with the purpose of making the community more moral and more religious. Among the works of the Association during the year have been the distribution of 1,650,000 copies of one or other of its religious periodicals, the visitation of 1,600 saloons, the holding of thousands of religious meetings in places likely to be left unprovided by the regular church organizations, and (before the fire) the formation of a large library which promised to become of much value to the public. Since the fire the Association has found itself deprived of many of its means of usefulness, and at the same time had thrust upon it, by that event, new duties and new opportunities for doing good. Among the works accomplished since the fire are the distribution of 800 cases of goods, and $25,000 in money to special cases of need, and the relief thereby of some 2,500 families, in addition to those reached by the Relief Association. The "Yoke Fellows," an auxiliary band of particularly zealous laborers in the vineyard, have given a favorable account of their labors during the year, in visiting saloons, etc., and exhorting sinful persons to eschew immorality. The tracts and exhortations which these home missionaries are in the habit of distributing often excite a careless smile, but they, doubtless, do great good in many cases. The Young Men's Christian Association, on the "evangelical" basis, and the Christian Union on a somewhat broader (or, as the orthodox would say, looser) basis, are institutions to which the community may look for much improvement in its moral tone, if it will in turn afford them the means, personal and pecuniary, of doing good.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active on Saturday, with a general advance in grain, though most of the markets were weak at the close. Mess pork declined 5c per brl, and was very dull, closing at $12.60 cash, and $12.65a12.70 seller June. Lard was more active, and closed a shade firmer at $8.77 1-2a8.80 cash or seller June. Meats were quiet and steady at 4 1-4a4 3-8c for shoulders, 6 1-2a6 5-8 for short ribs, and 7c for short clear. Highwines were more active and steady at 85 1-2c per gallon. Lake freights were moderately active, but 1c lower, at 6c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady at $7.25a8.50 for good to choice spring extras. Wheat advanced 3 1-8c, but receded partially, closing at $1.51 1-4a1.51 1-2 cash, and $1.52 3-4a1.52 7-8 seller June. Corn was active and 3-4c higher, closing easier at 47 1-2c cash, and 48 3-8a48 1-2c seller June. Oats advanced 3-4c, but weakened later to 41 3-4c cash, and 42 5-8a42 3-4c seller June. Rye was firm and in fair demand at 85c for No. 2. Barley was firmer at 60a64c for No. 2, according to location.

POLITICAL.

An Administration Paper in Washington Talks Plainly to the President.

Hon. Horatio Seymour Out in Favor of the Liberal Republican Ticket.

Judge Jerry Black on the Political Situation.

Arrangements Being Made for a Grand Greeley Mass Meeting in New York City.

An Administration Paper in Washington Dares to Tell the Truth—Judge Jerry Black Interviewed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—An editorial in D. C. Forney's *Sunday Chronicle* this morning attracts considerable attention here to-day in connection with Colonel Forney's interview with the President on Friday, and the fact that he still remains in town. The article demands harmony and conciliation in the Republican party, and says: "Some men, in their desire to aggrandize themselves and wield all power, forget that there are others to be consulted, and they distribute patronage or organize movements inside a clique, expecting everybody else to fall into line. The elevating of obscure men to positions which ought to be rewards of statesmanship and well established character is a hazardous experiment, and only a charity rarely found in men is willing to overlook it." The writer concludes: "The destiny or doom of the Republican party depends upon the action of the next few weeks. Harmony among its members will carry it onward to still more beneficent conquests, and this must be secured without regard to the personal wishes or aspirations of any one. We have no preferences as to candidates, and we think the preservation of the party more important to the country than the gratification of any men in it."

An interview with Judge Jerry Black upon the political situation is published this morning. He says that had the Cincinnati Convention raked this world and the two adjacent it could not have found a fitter man to be a candidate, or a more unfit one to be President, than Mr. Greeley, whose election he admits looks likely. The managers at Cincinnati, in his opinion, deserve rebuke. They belittled a grand cause, and ruined a great opportunity. The Convention should have stated the case, and through its platform and nominations appealed to the high tribunal of public opinion, answering the question "What the Democratic party are going to do about it?" Judge Black said the platform put forth at Cincinnati is a broad, fair, Democratic platform. There is nothing passive in that. Now, if the Convention at Baltimore finds in its wisdom that Greeley fits the platform, we will make the best fight for him we can.

Hon. Horatio Seymour out in Favor of Greeley—The Leading Democratic Paper of Washington on the Cincinnati Nominations.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, stated to-day that he had received a letter from Horatio Seymour, who speaks to the following effect: "Mr. Greeley's election will be a preservative step toward local neighborhood Government, and will stop the course of overbearing Federalism. We can have Democratic principles in some measure by acceding to the great revolution in his favor which is sweeping over the country. In this State it is irresistible. I have not been on personal terms with Mr. Greeley for some time, but there is wisdom and heartiness in the popular movement to support him. I recognize in the sympathy between himself and the voting masses an element stronger than talent or fitness. He has the talent and fitness to suit the temper of the times."

The Washington *Sunday Herald*, the Democratic paper having the largest circulation and influence in the District of Columbia, came out formally for Greeley to-day, using the following language: "We believe that a man who, for nearly forty years, could conduct a journal to the highest influence in the world, can be safely trusted for four years with the Chief Magistracy of a nation. We believe that in Horace Greeley's one term parties can reform, and issues stand out distinctly. We believe that we shall have a peaceable, joyous, fraternal, practicable time, and emerge from his administration with blessings upon his head, whose benign face and all-loving character have earned the respect of the South, and always kept the heart of the North."

It may be added that the feeling of disgust amongst Democrats at the attitude of the Washington *Patriot* threatens to start a new campaign sheet here at once.

Arrangements Being Made for a Liberal Republican Mass Meeting in New York City—Mr. Greeley's Headquarters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Mr. Greeley spent yesterday at Chappaqua, and, as usual, devoted his time to chopping wood and issuing orders to his foreman regarding his farm. All day yesterday the headquarters of the Liberal Republican Club, room 14, Astor House, was crowded by delegates from different parts of the State in answer to a call for the purpose of completing arrangements for a mass meeting to be held in this city, on Tuesday evening, May 28, in behalf of the Cincinnati candidates. John Cochrane, A. M. Bliss, and Waldo Hutchins remained in the rooms part of the day.

On and after to-morrow Mr. Greeley will spend the greater portion of his time at the Astor House, and will answer all letters and despatches received. In his trip to Chappaqua Mr. Greeley was accompanied by three newspaper correspondents, whom he treated to spring water and encouraged to cut down some hemlock trees, though declining to talk politics. He returned to the city last evening, and was in his usual place to-day in Dr. Chapin's Church. The three correspondents are doctoring their hands with arnica, and expect to be able to resume literary labor about the middle of the week.

Miscellaneous.

KANSAS CITY, May 19.—Another large Greeley and Brown meeting was held here to-night. Colonel Wilson, late Speaker of the Lower House of the Legislature, a Democrat, made the principal speech.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The friends of Greeley and Brown have established headquarters at the St. Marie Hotel, and communications are to be addressed to Mr. John D. Defrees until the Congressional organization for the campaign is perfected.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Hon. George A. Green and Hon. Charles H. Winfield, both ex-Democratic members of Congress from the Orange District in this State, have come out for Greeley.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 19.—A Democratic State Convention is called at Columbia on the 11th of June to select delegates to Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The *North American*, owned by Morton McMichael, leader of the Pennsylvania delegation to the National Republican Convention, will contain an editorial to-morrow demanding the selection of a Pennsylvanian for Vice President, in order to secure the success of the ticket in this State.

ILLINOIS.

Assault on a Springfield Officer.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 19.—On Friday night a difficulty occurred between a young man by the name of Thomas Hinkle, and a merchants' night policeman. Hinkle struck the man on the back of the head with a heavy weight, knocking him down and making a very dangerous wound. Hinkle was arrested, but is now out on bail. Hieleman, the policeman, lies in a very dangerous condition. There seems to be a gang of young fellows in our city who for some time have bid defiance to the police, but this is the first time blood has been shed.

Stabbing Affray in Peoria—Municipal Courtesies—Personal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., May 19.—A serious stabbing affray occurred in the upper part of this city this evening between a German named Henry Fleetmeyer and a man named Wolf, in which the former was stabbed five times. The muss originated in a children's quarrel, and involved the parents. Fleetmeyer is considered seriously injured.

The city of Indianapolis has invited the Mayor, City Council, and others of the municipal officers of Peoria to visit them, May 23. A grand time is anticipated.

A man, name unknown, was run over and killed on the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Road early this morning. He was a coal miner, and lived in the lower part of this city.

Judge Wm. Kellogg received a stroke of paralysis last evening, but was feeling easier at last accounts.

The funeral of Thomas Bryant, an old settler, and formerly County Judge, took place to-day, and was largely attended.

Fires.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—A fire broke out to-night in a six-story building on Dock street, near Third, built by Dr. Jayne, and adjoining his building, recently burned. The building was occupied by Leisurng's large printing establishment, a number of bookbinders, &c., and was totally destroyed. The loss has not yet been ascertained. A five-story brown stone building adjoining, occupied by the *Commercial List* newspaper, was crushed by a falling wall, and entirely destroyed. Jaynes' building was for several years used as the Philadelphia Post Office, and for some years for the exhibitions of the Franklin Institute. It was one of the handsomest granite buildings in the city.

9 P. M.—The fire is now under control.

The losses to the occupants of Jayne's building are as follows: William N. Harding, publisher and manufacturer of albums, $70,000; fully insured. Presses and stereotype plates to the value of $40,000 were saved. H. [illegible], printer, loss, $120,000; insurance, $60,000. McCalla & Stavely, printers, and publishers of the *Episcopal Register*, loss, $70,000; insurance, $40,000. National Railway Publishing Company, loss $15,000; insurance, $10,000. J. T. Bensch, book-binder, loss not heavy. Chas. M. Cary, $30,000; partially insured. The building also contained the publication offices of the Manayunk *Chronicle and Keystone*. The adjoining building, occupied by the *Commercial List*, was considerably damaged, but the books and papers were saved. Jayne's building cost $200,000, and was insured $120,000, mostly in city companies.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A Port Jervis special of the 18th, before the rain, says in Pike County, Pa., a fire covering territory seven miles in extent, was sweeping over some of the best land in that section. Twelve large steam saw mills were destroyed and many houses. The lumber camps of Dodge and Meigs, containing several million of feet of lumber, was burned, the inmates of the cabins narrowly escaping with their lives. At Wagontoral's, Callahan's, and Derling's settlements, nothing is left but charred and smoking ruins. Dozens of families were compelled to flee for their lives. A quarter of a million of dollars will not pay the losses in this section. The land of the Blooming Grove Park Association has been swept over, and large numbers of wild game destroyed. In Waynesburg, Penn., the fire compelled the suspension of coal-transportation over the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railroad, leading from the mines to Honesdale. The lumber villages of Carter and Gould, Penn., have been almost totally destroyed, only three houses remaining in the two places. Sussex County, N. J., and Sullivan and Delaware Counties, N. Y., and Monroe County, are still being swept over by the forest-fires, and the losses are estimated as footing up in millions.

SCRANTON, Pa., 19.—Heavy rains have put out the mountain fires in this section, and afforded to vegetation the needed relief. Over two miles of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's railroad have been destroyed by fire. Dodge & Company's timber track, near Tobyhanna, is damaged nearly $100,000. Other lumber dealers have lost heavily. Ties, props, rails, and other timber required for mine supplies have largely advanced.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE STRIKES.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The eight-hour strike steadily increased in extent throughout last week, and, unless the bosses give in to-morrow, the strike on Tuesday will probably assume dimensions beyond anything in the history of this country. The offer of the master carpenters to compromise on nine hours until next fall, and thereafter accept eight hours, has exasperated all the Trades Unions. They regard it as a scheme to paralyze action now and to dictate terms when the dull season arrives next November. The various meetings of the strikers yesterday were the most enthusiastic and determined that have yet been held. Unless the master carpenters decide to yield to-morrow the whole body of carpenters, 2,500 strong, will strike, regardless of individual concessions. They will be joined, as has already been arranged, by the masons, cabinet-makers, plumbers, United Bricklayers, carvers, and stair builders. Over 250 carpenters joined the Union yesterday. The strikers have unanimously resolved that no compromise of any sort will be accepted, their inflexible demand being eight hours' work with no reduction whatever of pay. Any labor at trades before 8 a. m. or after 5 p. m. is prohibited. Though the present issue between the workingmen and employers has arisen suddenly, there is evidence that the movements of all Trades' Unions are directed by a good tactician. The contest was opened by the painters, who more than any other class were able to enforce their claim immediately. Though no serious violence occurred last week, the strikers have had free range of the city with their Committees, who swarm around and into workshops to make converts by all the arts of persuasion and moral intimidation. Several hundred carpenters continue to work ten hours a day, refusing to listen to Union men. In reply to the representation of employers that if the strike succeeds their pending contracts will be ruinous, the workmen reply that they are opposed to a contract system which makes mechanics no better than Southern slaves.

COLONEL CLAFLIN.

The announcement is made that Tennie C. Claflin, who aspires to be Colonel of Fisk's old regiment, is having a gorgeous uniform made, and will shortly appear on horseback, at the Grand Opera House, to exhibit her martial bearing, and her proficiency in the tactics, and battalion drill.

[To the Associated Press.]

CONCERT IN HONOR OF FRANZ ABT.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The Liederkranz Society gave a grand concert last night in honor of Franz Abt, who conducted several of his own compositions. Steinway Hall was crowded, and the composer received a most cordial welcome. At the close of the concert a supper was given Herr Abt by the Beethoven Maennerchor, which was attended by prominent musicians of the city, and leading members of the German singing societies. The distinguished guest read a brief speech, in which he expressed his profound sense of the generous reception he had everywhere met with in America.

THE LOTUS CLUB.

Whitelaw Reid was last night elected President of the Lotus Club.

MARINE.

Arrived—Steamers Egypt, City of Brussels, Oceanic, Wisconsin, and City of New York, from Liverpool; Nemesis, from Bremen; Vandalia, from Hamburg.

ROBBERY.

Yesterday the messenger of the Gallatin National Bank, while on his collecting route, was robbed of a pouch containing $6,000 in gold certificates and checks and $400 in cash. The thieves are known and their arrest is expected.

MUSTER.

The Seventh Regiment will soon be ordered into camp at Saratoga.

NEW COTTON WAREHOUSES.

The new cotton warehouses at the Atlantic docks were formally opened yesterday afternoon.

PRISON REFORM.

Governor Parker has appointed ex-Governor Haines to represent New Jersey at the World's Convention on Prison Reform, to be held in London, July 5.

FATAL FALL.

Captain George Wright, United States Army, on Saturday night fell over the banisters in the Brandreth House, and was so seriously wounded that he died within a few hours.

FOREIGN.

West Indies.

HAVANA, May 19.—Campazano, General of Engineers, Sabalza, the new Governor of Havana, and Catala, the new Captain of the port, with 550 soldiers, arrived from Spain to-day.

The court-martial at Matanzas has sentenced Emilio Garcia to ten years in the Penitentiary, and Edouardo Dominiquez, Emilio San Rafael Cabrera, Francesco Cabrera, Rafael Seto, Domingo Rodriguez, and Gavino Perez, six years. All the above mentioned have eluded arrest, and their whereabouts are unknown. Of those in custody, Manuel Madrugo has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and Simon Duaretz six years in the Penitentiary. Antonio Oliva has been placed under police surveillance. Bruno Dominiquez, Alfredo Barrera and Francesco Garcia have been acquitted; the court-martial lasted ten hours. The prisoners were charged with assaulting and injuring several persons and with using seditious language. Matanzas and Havana quiet.

Spain.

MADRID, May 19.—The Cortes, yesterday, passed a bill providing for bringing the effective force of the regular army of Spain up to 80,000 men.

The Lexington, Ky., Races.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 19.—The races on Saturday were more largely attended than on any previous day, notwithstanding the weather was unpropitious. A heavy rain having fallen during the night, the track was deep in mud, and the time was consequently slow. Longfellow ran with perfect ease, beating his opponents in a gallop, the second horse being at least seventy-five yards behind. The people here are perfectly satisfied now that the favorite can run on any sort of a track.

The summary of the first race was as follows:

B. G. Thomas, b. f. Aurelia	1	1
J. McIntyre, b. g. by Norton	2	2
Beard's Piggy	3	dist.
Bucker's c. h. f. Minuelle		dist.
Wards. Mande		dist.

Time—1:55 3-4; 154 1-2.

Second race, three-quarter mile dash:

Harper's c. h. f. Platina	1
McGrath's John Do	2
Grinstead's c. h. f. by Wardance	3

Time—1:25.

Third race, three mile dash:

Harper's Longfellow	1
Reynold's Melita	2
Thomas' b. m. Farila	3
McGrath's Susan Ann	0
Buford's b. f. Hollywood	0

Time—5:34.

Telegraphic Brevities.

—The Mutual base ballists beat the Eckford chaps on Saturday, in Brooklyn, the score standing 24 to 6.

—There is no clue to the assassins of Colonel Brown, who was murdered in his own yard, in Kansas City, last Thursday night.

—A rain-storm, on last Thursday, flooded the town of Easton, Kansas, in the valley of Dawson Creek. The water rose to the height of three feet. Four persons were drowned. No trains have been running on the Leavenworth Branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad since Thursday night. The Missouri Pacific trains are still delayed.

—Colonel Anderson and A. W. Lamb, of the T., W. & W. Railroad Company, were in conference with the Board of Trade of Kansas City on Saturday, in relation to a proposition to extend the T., W. & W. Railroad from Moberly to that place. They want $250,000, and there is hardly a doubt but they will get it.

WASHINGTON.

Condition of the Several Leading Appropriation Bills.

The Final Adjournment Question Becoming More and More Muddled.

The Granville Protocol Reported to the Senate with Amendments.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The attempt will be made in the House to-morrow to go on with the Tariff bill in Committee of the Whole, and finish. The Committee of Ways and Means are united in this intention, and also in opening the debate on the remaining Internal Revenue sections of the bill. For an hour a vigorous discussion will probably occur upon the section abolishing bonded warehouses for tobacco, upon which the Committee itself is divided, Mr. Brooks advocating the continuance of the warehouses, and Mr. Kerr being determined to effect their abolition. A controversy is also likely to ensue on the rate of tax on tobacco, which by the bill was made uniform at 20 cents per pound. The Southern members, and others representing the tobacco interests, will strive for a lower rate, but it is doubtful, now that the House has finished the tariff portion of the bill. If they are able to conclude any alliance with the Protectionists which will give them strength, Mr. Dawes expects to offer to-morrow, for the portion of the bill yet to be acted on, a sort of substitute, repealing all internal taxes except those on spirituous, malt and fermented liquors, and tobacco, which are to be collected by stamps. Should the substitute carry, the entire bill will of course be much shortened and simplified, and its prospects of early passage by the Senate materially promoted.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The House is likely also to have a sharp passage, to-morrow, over the question of final adjournment.

The Senate request for the return of its resolution for adjournment on May 29 is now on the Speaker's table, and if not promptly disposed of to-morrow, will be nullified by the passage of a resolution by the Senate rescinding that which it now seeks to recall. Some members of the House hold that the Senate has no power to rescind a resolution which has passed from its control, but others, including the Speaker, take a contrary view, and, unless the resolution is agreed to by the House too early, it will probably be nullified by the Senate. The House would concur in the 29th of May resolution, if the Ways and Means Committee would report it, which they probably will not. It will probably ask that its own resolution for an adjournment on the 3d of June be returned, and thus, at the end of all, things will be left in greater uncertainty than ever.

THE ROBESON INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

will submit its report to the House to-morrow. That of the majority, written by Mr. Sargent, and exonerating the Secretary from all charges of corruption and mismanagement, will, probably, be signed by all the Committee except Governor Blair, its Chairman, who will submit a report, the substance of which has already been given. The only point on which Mr. Archer, one of the Democratic members, withholds his assent, is on the question of the construction of the law, but it is expected that at the final meeting of the Committee to-morrow he will waive his objection and sign the majority report.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL TREATY.

The Foreign Relations Committee, after a session, yesterday, lasting about seven hours, at which Secretary Fish was present, finally reported Granville's protocol on the supplementary treaty back to the Senate, with but one dissentient. Not but that there were more members of the Committee opposed to the protocol, as finally reported, but those whose opinions are not yet settled as to what course to adopt finally were at least agreed that it were better to consider the whole subject in the Senate than in Committee. The protocol was amended in Committee in several respects. It was discovered that in the form, as submitted by the President, by construction at least, it would work to exclude certain direct claims. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon yesterday, the Senate went into Executive session upon the protocol as reported by the Committee, but adjourned, after a session of about one hour, without coming to any conclusion. Mr. Sumner commenced a speech, which he intends to follow up in future sessions, severely criticising the protocol, and especially arraigning the Administration for being outwitted in its negotiations diplomatically. It is understood, however, that Mr. Sumner has no further compromise to offer than the one submitted for present consideration, and that he will confine himself simply to remarking upon the shortcomings of the Administration in its dealings with questions of which it had no knowledge whatever. The situation may be summed up as follows: When the protocol passes from speeches to balloting a two-thirds vote will undoubtedly be forthcoming to sustain it. Everyone recognizes as a fact that the principle of consequential damages is bad. Opposition to immediate ratification comes from those who would have the Administration withdraw this obnoxious feature upon the same responsibility that it was inserted, and from others who would waive all pecuniary expectations in this connection, and simply leave indirect claims as an independent principle to be passed upon by the Geneva Conference simply for the sake of establishing a precedent. The Senate will not be likely to take up the matter again until Wednesday next, owing to the way in which the order of business is arranged.

THE BUELL COURT RECORDS.

Ben Pitman, of Cincinnati, was examined regarding the Buell records yesterday. He has full notes of the entire proceedings, including not only the orders but the evidence taken. To-morrow Mr. Pitman will give the Committee a general statement of the contents of the record, and the question will come up, whether the Committee will supply the loss of the record by requesting Mr. Pitman to put a copy of it in as part of his testimony. He has already testified that his notes have not been tampered with since first taken, and no one has had access to them. The record has various indistinct allusions to General Halleck's operations about Shiloh and Corinth, brought out by his examination by General Buell. The latter officer is expected with his copy of the record in a few days.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The nature of the report on the supplemental article is entirely conjectural. It is supposed that the President will be advised to negotiate a treaty in a less objectionable form than as originally submitted to the Senate.

THE JAPANESE.

Ambassador Kedo, with his Secretaries to-day informed the Japanese girls that the palaces belonging to the parents of three of them had been consumed by the recent fire in Yeddo. The story that the girls were going to Vassar College is not true. M. Mori has arranged for their education in Washington.

STATE OF BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

Of the twelve general appropriation bills, three have become laws, and seven are either in conference or being enrolled. Besides these, the River and Harbor bill has passed in the House and been reported to the Senate, but the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses has not yet passed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

It is supposed that the Tariff bill will reach the Senate about Thursday next. The House will be prepared to adjourn on the 3d of June, but the Senate's business is not so far advanced as that of the House, the Senate having to act on the tariff and other important measures, including the additional article of the Treaty of Washington. The last-named, it is supposed, will give rise to several discussions. The majority of the House is not disposed to extend the time of adjournment beyond the 3d of June. Should the House return to the Senate the resolution to adjourn on the 29th of May it will rest with the Senate to suggest a day other than those agreed to by the two Houses separately. Fourteen absent members of the House have been telegraphed to return to Washington.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON REFORM CONGRESS

will open its sessions in London, on the 3d of July next. Dr. Wines has been for several days in Washington on business connected with his mission. The Committee of the United States has already given out sixty commissions in addition to over twenty issued by Governors of States. It is hoped that Chief Justice Chase will be a member of the Congress. An International Committee meets in London, on the 24th of June, to arrange the business for the Congress.

Journalistic.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 19.—The *Sentinel* has changed hands, and the new proprietors make their bow to the public to-morrow morning. The articles of association filed with the Secretary of State are signed by John Fishback, Lucien G. Matthews, and Thos. F. Ryan. The general management of the paper will be under the direction of Mr. Fishback, a highly respected citizen, and Mr. Matthews, for twenty years connected with the New Albany *Ledger*. The *Sentinel*, under its new management, will be thoroughly Democratic, as heretofore, but will independently discuss public and party measures, and be free to criticise the acts of party leaders and public officials. The *Sentinel* is organized on a substantial basis, with every prospect of a prosperous career.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

The Transfer Arrangements—Political—Rain-Storms.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, May 17.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Great indeed was the surprise of our citizens on reading the statements of General Sickles, Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, as made to your reporter who interviewed that gentleman and President Clarke, a week or two since, in your city. He is reported to have said that the present transfer arrangements across the Missouri River, at this place, gave general satisfaction on both sides of the river. This statement must have been entirely gratuitous on the part of General Sickles, as it is utterly without foundation in fact; nor can the General plead ignorance of the feeling entertained here, for many of our leading and most prominent citizens have repeatedly expressed to him their dissatisfaction with the present condition of things.

So far from being satisfied, our citizens, and the travelling public, are more than ever indignant and disgusted, not only with the transfer arrangements, but with the cool persistency with which General Sickles and President Clarke maintain their position, and disregard the laws and the rights of the public. If the ears of President Clarke could be refreshed with the daily volume of curses upon the present transfer arrangement, which comes from the mouths of those passing over the bridge, armed with through tickets, yet having to pay 50 cents for the privilege of passing over this precious bridge, he would probably make up his mind that things were not working so smoothly as, sitting in the elegantly furnished parlors of a Chicago hotel and listening to the honeyed words from General Sickles' mouth, he might imagine them to be.

So "perfectly satisfied" with the present arrangements are our wholesale merchants, that they are daily shipping goods by way of Kansas City, to all points west of Cheyenne, rather than to submit to the egregious extortions of this corporation. So, "well satisfied" are the travelling public, that they cross the river, north at Blair, and south at Plattsmouth and Kansas City, bearing the inconvenience and delay of ferry-boats, and the increased distance and expense, rather than the unjust tax charged for crossing this bridge. This thing, Mr. Editor, is generally regarded as a wholesale swindle, and nothing short of a single transfer of freight and passengers, instead of two transfers within the space of three miles, and a complete and perfect removal of the present extortionate rates of toll, will give "general satisfaction" to the people of both sides of the river, as well as the public at large.

In view of all these facts, would it not be well for President Clarke, instead of wasting his time in anxious solicitude in behalf of Chicago, to look somewhat after the rapidly waning glory of the corporation of which he is President? If Chicago is pursuing an injudicious policy in exposing the outrages perpetrated by this road, how much more so is the road itself pursuing such policy; and, unless it changes its course, and that very soon, I predict for it an early place among the things that were.

The Congressional contest in this (the Eighth) District seems to be narrowed down to Colonel W. F. Sapp, of this city, and Judge J. W. McDill, of the District Bench, with the chances very decidedly in favor of the former.

We have been visited by a succession of very severe rain-storms during the past week or two; but present appearances indicate dry and spring-like weather. JUSTICE.

Arrest of Leading Strikers at the Superior Mines.

DETROIT, Mich., May 19.—A special despatch to the *Free Press* from Hancock, received at 1:15 this (Sunday) morning, says that the troops went to the Calumet and Hecla mines during last Friday night and quartered there in a school house. The strikers this morning marched up in front of the troops' headquarters. They were addressed by Judge O'Grady. The Sheriff selected the men he wanted to arrest from the crowd, five in number, and took them without any opposition. One other was arrested in the Red Jacket mine. The strikers groaned for the Judge and Sheriff and cheered the soldiers. The prisoners will be brought to Houghton to-night. Some of the strikers say they will rescue the prisoners.

Turners' National Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 19.—The National Turners Convention met in Turners' Hall this forenoon. Forty-five members were present, representing 20 districts. Emil Walther was chosen President for the ensuing year; J. R. Tolman, of Baltimore, Secretary; F. Berg, Cincinnati, Second Secretary.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Lowest barometer will move northeasterly down the St. Lawrence Valley. Generally clear and pleasant weather will continue over the Southern and Middle States on Monday, and extend over New England with westerly winds. Clear and partially cloudy weather north and west of the Ohio Valley, with possibly areas of light rain over the upper Lake region. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

VOORHEES.

A Democratic Congressman Scathes Him.

From the Brooklyn Eagle, edited by Hon. Thomas Kinsella, M. C.

Small men merit small notice when they bid for large. Voorhees, of Indiana, a blatherskite, personal politician of the order who go around asking correspondents to telegraph that they have taken this position and abandoned that, having in war time been for peace, is in time of peace for war. He occupied himself yesterday with a violent assault on the Liberal movement and with a personal attack on Horace Greeley. He did this under cover of a question of privilege. The proper "personal" misplacing him for Greeley was opportunely inserted in the Administration organ at the Capital by pre-arrangement between Voorhees and the Grant men. Word was passed round for all the departments to turn out their *claque*. At the agreed upon period the Sir Boyle Roche, of Terre Haute, arose to the transparent and traditional question of privilege, and proceeded to deliver a set speech against the Liberal movement and its candidate, and undertaking to sell out the regular Democracy to Grants' scheme for a straight candidate at Baltimore.

Like all persons of insatiate vanity and blunderous brain, Voorhees went beyond the desires of those who had trained him for his work. He was ordered and expected only to curse Greeley, but he fatally and fulsomely praised Grant. To the assertion of Congressman Roosevelt, a man whom the country will believe in preference to Voorhees, that he had heard the latter had been in conference with Grant himself, the Indiana Bombastes replied that he had not been over the threshold of the White House for three years. We must construe by the card now, and not let the equivocation of Voorhees undo us.

It was entirely unneeded for Voorhees to declare that he had not crossed the threshold of the White House for three years. People would just like to know, however, if he has recently crossed it for three hours or three minutes. Also, whether it is necessary, to confer with the President, to cross the threshold of the White House. "Welker's" is common territory for the Grants of Republicanism and the Voorhees of Bourbonism. Any other hotel or restaurant, or any of those saloons misnamed Committee-rooms, in the Capitol, would also serve.

That Voorhees has not directly conferred with Grant is possible. That he has not directly conferred with Grant's henchman, nobody will believe. He has been notorious in his tenderness toward Administration corruption for two years past. He dodged going to New Orleans on the Committee to show up Casey, Packard & Co. He refused to go into an inquisition on Robeson's illegal expenditures. He has flamed out on general principles, and has not had a word to say on specific corruptions. He has been a "marked" man, but in a widely different sense, alike by Republicans and Democrats, for two sessions in the House, and if no other motives intervene, his damaging slayer of Grant yesterday is explicable by the affinity that exists between a man of extreme vanity and vacuity and a soldier who runs a civil Government as if it were a camp.

But let him pass. The country, bent on its redemption, will feel obliged to him if he does not linger long on the nither side of Grant's threshold. He has done Horace Greeley and the Democracy, too, a signal service. He has divorced them from that mouth-frothing, addle-pated, leather-lunged Bourbonism that has succeeded in forcing the Democracy at three National elections to make the most condemned fools of themselves on record. The step to wisdom and success must be taken over the body of Bourbonism. When it prostrates itself in the dust before Grant, it can be easily spurned by the toe of advancing Liberalism, or left to wallow by the wayside. Every party has its fools, or worse. One of them bellowed yesterday. Others are soon expected to. Let them not nurse their voice. If they will only yell loud and long, they will make the brief notoriety they seek, and relieve a great organization which proposes no more to be handicapped with them from the necessity of repudiating their nonsense. They should desert in gangs, and stand not on the order of their going, but go at once.

The Curculio.

A correspondent of the *Germantown Telegraph* seems to have hit upon a plan of trapping these little villians which is so easily tried that the experiment should be made with the peach and cherry and all other fruits liable to their attacks. He says: Soak corn cobs in sweetened water until thoroughly saturated, then suspend them to the limbs of the trees a little while after blossoming, being sure to burn the cobs after the fruit ripens, as they will be found full of the young insects. A good plan is to change the cobs every few weeks. My theory is this—that the insects deposit their eggs in the cobs in preference to doing so in the young plums. The first season I tried it upon one or two only, and in the summer was rewarded by a good crop of as fine plums as ever ripened, while those on the other trees fell off when about half grown. Next spring found sweetened corn cobs dangling from the limbs of all my plum trees, and the summer found them full of delicious fruit. I have never known it to fail, and I hope every reader who has a plum tree will try it.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 18—2 p. m.—Consols, for money, 93¼; account, 93¼. American securities quiet and steady. Bonds, 5-20s of '62, 93¼; 5-20s of '65, 91½; 5-20s of '67, 92½; 10-40s, 89.

FRANKFORT, May 18.—5-20s of '62, 96.

PARIS, May 18.—Rentes, 54f 85c.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—Cotton steady; middling upland, 11½d; Orleans, 11½d. Sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 29s. Tallow, 43s.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 18.—Beeves—Receipts, 5,900. Quality good; market continued active and strong until the close; prices same as yesterday and last week. Henry Rosenthal sold 120 Illinois, av 1,500 lbs, at 7@7½c; 16 stillers, av 1,200, 7c; 18 Stillers, av 1,070, $6.70; George Dewey, 19 Illinois, av 1,100, 6½c; 34, av 1,200, 6½c; 36, av 1,250, $6.90. McKirchway, 99 Iowa, av 1,230, $6.30; 60 Missouri, av 1,350, $6.80, J. Monroe, 57 Illinois, av 1,160, $6.60@6.40; 16, av 1,200, [illegible]; 60, av 1,350, [illegible] & Co., [illegible], $5.90@6.00. S. Clark, 33 New York Bulls, av 1,250, 5@5½c. W. Robbins, 70 Illinois, av 1,350, $6.80@7.00; 17, av 1,100, 6½c; 16 Ohio, av 1,600, 7½c; Henry Roe, 15 Illinois, av 1,400, 7c; B. Coon, 14 Illinois oxen, av 1,670, 6½c.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,000. Market steady, ¼@½c higher than last week, on account of light supply. No wool sheep. Shorn range from 6¼ to 7½c, the latter for Ohio, av 100 lbs.

MILCH COWS—$35.00@75.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,000—all shipped through.

VEAL CALVES—Dull, at 4½@5c, av 100 to 135 lbs.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The dry goods market closed dull and weak, with indications favorable for a pretty general decline on cotton goods next week. Agents are already offering easier discounts on some makes of brown goods. Current quotations mainly nominal; Amoskeag A brown at 15c; Broadway at 12½c; Great Falls M 14@14½c; Pepperell 7-4 at 27½c; do 12-4 at 47½c; Bott bleached at 15½c; New York millsat 22c; Rosebuds at 16½c; Lonsdales at 17@18c. Standard prints 11½c for fancies, with a few choice Dolly Vardens still held at 12c. Cottonades, Kentucky jeans and negro goods dull and weak.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 18.—COTTON—More active middling uplands, 24½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $7.10@7.35; common to good extra, $7.60@8.10; good to choice, $8.15@9.00; white wheat extra, $9.10@9.40. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat irregular and unsettled, closing firmer; receipts, 50,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.73@1.75; No. 2, $1.67@1.71; winter red Western, $1.98@2.03; amber, $2.05@2.08; No. 2 Chicago spring afloat, $1.68; No. 2 Milwaukee and Northwest club, afloat, $1.70@1.72. Rye dull; Western, in store, 95c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; receipts, 124,000 bu; Western mixed, 74@74½c. Oats active, firmer; receipts, 34,000 bu; Western, 55@58c; Ohio, 57@60c.

EGGS—Dull; Western, 14@14½c.

HOPS—Firm; 25@65c for crop of 1871; 10@30c for 1870; 10@15c for 1869; 8@12c for 1868.

LEATHER—Dull, at 28@30c; Orinoco, 27@28c.

WOOL—Quiet and held firmly; super pulled, 70@75c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 14½@18½c. Sugar easier; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 70@75c. Rice, 8½@9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess nominally $13.90. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady; new, 29@31c.

CHEESE—Quiet; new, 11@14½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $8.50@9.50; Indiana and Ohio, $9.00@10.00. Wheat quiet; red, $2.22; amber, $2.30@2.35. Rye, State, $1.10. Corn quiet; yellow, 75c. Oats unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork, $14.00. Bacon hams, 11@13c; rib sides, 7½@8c; shoulders, 5½@6c. Hams in pickle, 10@10½c; sides, 6½@7½c. Lard steady, 9@9½c.

WHISKEY—Held at 90½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull and scarce; Pennsylvania, $2.20@2.30. Corn dull; mixed Western, 70@71c. Oats firm, steady; Western, 55@57c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Mess pork, $14.00. Bulk shoulders, 5½@5c; sides, 6½c; clear rib, 7c bid, 7½c asked. Bacon and Lard unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—COTTON—Steady; low middling, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping at $8.70@9.25. Wheat dull and drooping, 2.00@2.05. Corn in fair demand and higher at 54@55c. Rye firm at 1.07. Oats steady at 43@46c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; regular mess $13.00. Lard quiet and held firm; summer at 8½c; winter, 8¾c; kettle 9c. Bulk Meats—steady; sales at 4½@5½@6½@6¾c. Bacon steady at 5½@7½@7¾c.

HOGS—Firm at $4@4.50. Receipts, 2,500.

WHISKEY—In fair demand but lower at 84c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—Cotton is in fair demand and firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; XX winter, $7.30@7.75; XXX, $8.25@8.65. Wheat in fair demand and higher. No. 2, spring, $1.60; No. 2, red winter, $2.22. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 55½c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2, 45c. Barley and Rye nothing doing.

WHISKEY—No sales.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and nominally unchanged. Lard held firmly at 8¾c.

HOGS—3½@4½c.

CATTLE—Steady at 3@6½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 1 white Michigan $2.03; amber Michigan, $1.96. Corn a shade better, high mixed, 55½c; Michigan, 55c; white, 60c. Oats, shade better; No. 1, 47@47½c; No. 2, 45c; Michigan, 46@46½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7½c; to Oswego, 8c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quite; No. 1 red winter, $2.04@2.05; No. 2, $1.93. Corn higher at 60c. Oats steady; No. 1, 5[illegible]c.

PETROLEUM—Firm at 20@20½c for car lots; 21@22c for trade lots.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand but lower; XX spring, $7.25@8.00. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1.56; No. 2, $1.50. Oats active and higher; No. 2 41c. Corn in fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 48c. Rye excited higher; No. 1, 83c. Barley in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 64½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c; Oswego, 12½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 43,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn firmer; mixed and yellow, 78c; white, 75@78c. Oats easier at 58c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13.50. All others unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull at 90@95c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 24½; sight ½ premium; gold, 113½c.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 2,100 bales. Good ordinary, 21c; low middlings, 22½c; middlings, 23c. Receipts, 119 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 4,391. Stock, 78,463 bales.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Waubansia Lodge No. 160 meets Monday evening, May 20, at Apollo Lodge hall, corner of Twenty-fourth and State-st., at 8 o'clock, for work. Visiting brethren cordially invited. J. E. CHURCH, W. M.
E. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

Masonic.

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.—Stated conclave Monday evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Business of importance. By order of the E. C.
JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

FINANCIAL.

Yonkers, New York. Merchants', Chicago.

Claims on above companies bought by BUTLER & CO., Bankers, 167 West Madison-st.

WANTED.

Adjusted claims against the LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY to the amount of $20,000.
Apply to W. F. S. TROWBRIDGE, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, Room No 17, Exchange Building, Southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A Rare Business Chance!

An old established and splendid paying business, central location; no bonus asked; all new stock and machinery; $70,000 in paying contracts for 1872. Trade, $150,000 per year; $150,000 down, and balance to suit. Apply to MERRIL, LADD & CO., Financial Agents, 124 East Madison-st.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Goodrich's Steamers.

Daily, Sundays excepted, for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., at 9 a. m.
Daily, Sundays excepted, for Grand Haven and Muskegon, etc., at 7 p. m.
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for St. Joseph, etc., at 11 p. m.
Monday, Wednesday, and Fri[illegible] for Green Bay, etc., at 7 p. m.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of TURPIN, COTTRELL & CO., for the transaction of a general Hardware business in the city of Chicago.
April 2, 1872. V. A. TURPIN. J. C. & N. COTTRELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S Parisian Hippodrome AND CHICAGO AMPHITHEATRE

WILL POSITIVELY OPEN THIS MONDAY EVENING, MAY 20.

With the [illegible] unprecedented array of performers, including the famed JEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE, who have been engaged at an enormous salary, and who are unanimously pronounced by the press of New York city as INCOMPARABLE and far superior to any that have preceded them, and who will appear on WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, in an entertainment rich, varied, and of the most pleasing character.

NOTE—The Manager regrets exceedingly the non-arrival of a sufficient number of chairs to properly seat the vast auditorium of the Amphitheatre, and the consequent postponement of the first performance; but the public are assured that the preparations are now complete in every department, and that the performance will positively take place as now advertised. For particulars see programmes of the day.

EXTRA!! The only Genuine Jeddo Japanese Troupe Will Positively APPEAR WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 22D, IN NIXON'S HIPPODROME AND CHICAGO AMPHITHEATRE, On Clinton Street.

INSURANCE.

THE GLOBE INSURANCE COMP'Y OF CHICAGO, Have removed to their New Office, No. 172 LaSalle-st. We return thanks for the liberal patronage extended us, and solicit a continuance of the same.

FURNITURE.

Fashionable FURNITURE, W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO. 353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago. Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st. We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH, PAPERHANGINGS At FACTORY PRICES. State & 12th-sts.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE For Subdivision OR INVESTMENT, the handsomest half Section of land about Chicago. In centre is a grove 70 feet above the Lake, and descending each way, fronting half a mile on Western-av. and a park. C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HUGO WANGEMAN, ENGRAVER ON WOOD, 42 West Madison-street.

LUMBER. I continue in the lumber business at my old yard, and call the attention of buyers to my choice grades, from the best Muskegon and Flat River stocks. I commence selling this day by the car load, or to teams, common lumber at $14 per m; lath $3.75; "A" shingles $3.25. Yard, Office, and P. O. address at foot of Fisk-st., Chicago. SYLVESTER WHEELOCK.

OGLESBEE & MATTINGLY, Dealers in hardwood lumber. Keep good assortment on hand. Also have mills in the country, and can furnish all kinds of dimension lumber on short notice; can fill large orders, &c. Call on or address F. M. HAMILTON, Agent, corner Canal and Eighteenth-sts., or OGLESBEE & MATTINGLY, Plymouth, Ind.

W. B. LANGLEY, Wholesale Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. NO. 21 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

GEO. H. FROST, CITY SURVEYOR, 300 WABASH-AV.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1855.) WILLIAM LITTLE & CO. General Commission Merchants In Grain, Butter, Eggs, Hides, Tallow, Pelts, Green and Dried Fruits, etc., 72 West Lake-st., Chicago. Refer to Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers; and First National Bank.

J. M. W. JONES, Stationer, Printer & Blank Book Manufacturer. Office [illegible] 63 Canal-st. and 360 Wabash-av.

S. S. Greeley, City and County Surveyor, Removed to Room 21 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

EDWIN HUNT & SONS, Builders' Hardware, 146 Michigan-av., near Monroe-st.

WALL PAPER.

HILGER, JENKINS & CO., Successors to E. G. L. Faxon & Co. WALL PAPER, Parlor and Hall Decorations, ALL KINDS. Mattresses and Bedding, WINDOW SHADES, Lace Curtains, &c. 648 AND 650 WABASH-AV., Between Thirteenth & Fourteenth-sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. MILLER & DREW, Insurance, TO 162 LA SALLE-ST., Bryan Block. CAPITAL REPRESENTED, NEARLY $14,000,000.00.

REMOVAL. POPE & DAVIS, COMMISSION, GRAIN, FLOUR AND SEEDS, REMOVED TO 216 Washington-st. (Nevada Block.) WM. J. POPE. R. L. DAVIS.

HART, ASTEN & CO., Bag Manufactory, HAVE REMOVED TO COR. SOUTH WATER & LA SALLE-STS.

REMOVAL. MORSE, WARD & CO., Grain Commission Merchants, removed to their old office, No. 151 Monroe-st. (Kent's Building).

CHAPIN & GORE, Have removed their Wholesale Department to No. 73 Monroe-st., between State and Dearborn, where they have in their spacious salesrooms the largest stock of Fine Old Copper-Distilled Whiskies, In the world. Also, a large assortment of all kinds of IMPORTED LIQUORS, WINES AND CIGARS. Our Branch Store at No. 142 Twenty-second-st., will be continued under the superintendence of Mr. John A. Harper. Chicago, May 11, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, 1859.) THE National Bank Note Company, OFFICE: NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK. Engraves and Prints Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c., In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS. Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions. NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

MINTON TILES. The subscriber has been appointed Agent for these CELEBRATED FLOOR TILES. I will take orders for direct importation at ONE-HALF the usual prices. GEORGE E. STANTON, Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

NOTICE. CHICAGO, May 18, 1872. The firm of THOMPSON, BRO. & CO., was dissolved on the last day of May, and Mr. J. B. THOMPSON of the late firm, has associated with him Mr. GEO. A. SEAVERNS, of this city, who will continue the wholesale Lumber business under the firm name of THOMPSON & SEAVERNS, at No. 511 Archer-av., corner of Quarry-st., just south of the late firm's yard. We wish to assure our friends and the trade generally that the new firm, with ample capital and a large and complete stock, will be able to fill all orders promptly and at close figures. Our yard connects with all Railroads leading out of Chicago. J. B. THOMPSON, GEO. A. SEAVERNS.

STORAGE. Burlington Bonded and Free Warehouses, corner Sixteenth and State sts. All kinds of goods and merchandise stored at low rates in Fire Proof Building. H. E. SAWYER, Proprietor.

Wrapping Paper OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT J. R. LAWRENCE & CO.'S, 250 East Lake-st., Chicago.

Will Open This Week, At No. 222 North Clark-st., With a fine stock of Canned Goods, Teas, and Choice Family Groceries. W. H. LAHMAN.

QUILLS, QUILL TOOTH PICKS, AND QUILL PENS, At CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.; 11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st. and 541 Wabash-av.

New Invention. A portable circular saw, works by hand power, cross-cut, rip, plow, grooving, and cutting tenons. Can be seen at 71 West Randolph-st. State rights for sale.

NOTICE. Messrs. Clark and Sumner having sold to A. G. P. Dodge their interest in the [illegible] Mills, Georgian Bay; also in the firm of A. A. Loveland & Co., they have retired from the firm of E. A. Loveland & Co., and Mr. Dodge has become a member of said firm, the firm name remaining unchanged. E. A. LOVELAND & CO.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Established 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL. From New York: Java, May 15; Parthia, May [illegible]; China, May 22; Calabria, May [illegible]; Russia, May 29; Abyssinia, June 1. [illegible] P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, [illegible] State-st. and 73 South Market-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows: CITY OF NEW YORK, Thursday, May 23; CITY OF BRUSSELS, Saturday, May 25; CITY OF ANTWERP, Thursday, May 30; CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, June 1; CITY OF BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 6; CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, June 8; And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River. RATES OF PASSAGE. [illegible] For further information, apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or FRANCIS C. BROWN, [illegible] Chicago.

[illegible]

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOUGHTON, Lake Superior, May 17.—My despatch of yesterday contained an account of the mining troubles as viewed from the stand point of the citizens of Houghton. The people of the village are not particularly free of speech and their opinions are only to be gained by considerable interlocution. To-day, in the company of a friend, I have visited the mines and had a free talk with the miners, and attended one of their mass meetings, which are held every morning and evening. The road from Hancock to Calumet is a fair one for a new country, but would hardly be tolerated in more densely peopled regions. Along the whole distance the snow lay continually on either side in the woods, in places to the depth of several feet. The various villages about the Hecla and Calumet mines cover an area of perhaps two square miles, within which space there is a population of 8,000 persons. The villages are laid off in streets, and the miners live in houses of good size, built either of frames or logs, or partly of both. The schools were in operation, and children were in attendance, or playing quietly in the streets. The women were engaged in their ordinary avocations, and the men, generally in their Sunday dress, were lounging about, or sitting on the fences, smoking and talking in their broad Cornish dialect. There was an air of Sabbath quiet over every locality. It was to be observed, however, that, under an air of seeming indifference, there was an air of unrest and careful watchfulness of every strange person and every passing event. The first inquiry was for the agent of the Hecla and Calumet Mines, Mr. Wood. He was not to be seen, having gone to Houghton to ascertain if young Agassiz had arrived. His clerk, a brisk young man from the Dominion, however, was found and interviewed. He was not particularly reticent, but had little to communicate beyond what has already been telegraphed. He said that he had been threatened and ordered out of town in forty-eight hours, but like Casabianca was not inclined to go before the ship went down.

We then sought Grosse, the young Methodist exhorter, whose harangues, it is alleged, brought on the strike and have nursed it to its present proportions. We made our way across the clearing, thickly studded with stumps, and searched among the saloons of Red Jacket. It had been intimated that Grosse was continually flitting for fear of sudden arrest, especially avoiding Calumet. We were at [illegible] with a touch of the Cornish patois in his speech, that if we would remain a few minutes at Red Jacket we could have a conference. In a few minutes he came. He made no objections to expressing himself freely in regard to the troubles, and, in company with the rest of the original Committee appointed at the time of the strike, on the 1st of May, we adjourned to the base ball ground. Every village in the Peninsula of more than two houses has its base ball ground. That of Red Jacket is the Campus Martius of Hecla and Calumet miners. It is simply an unfenced clearing, from which the stumps have been pulled. The ground is now beaten hard from the incessant tread of the disaffected workmen. The speeches are made from a couple of lager beer barrels placed in the centre. The colloquy took place at this primitive rostrum. The Committee consists of six persons, four of whom are Cornish and two Irishmen. The German and Swedish elements are not represented on the Committee, but it is understood that all the workmen of these nationalities are in full accord with the strike. The most notable members are Grosse, McEvoy, Davy, and Vivian. Grosse is a thin, pale-faced young man of 21, with sharp features and a bright twinkle to his eyes. He was dressed in light colored clothing, white felt hat, and had the general aspect of a laboring man of a rather superior class. He had a sort of introspective look and a cautious air, indicating that he did not care to tell everybody all he knew. McEvoy has been a sailor. He seemed to be full of the matter uppermost in the minds of all, and talked in his mixed Cornish and Irish brogue unreservedly. Davy is a handsome Cornishman, energetic, vivacious, but not seemingly vicious. Vivian is slightly reserved among strangers, but talks a good deal among his fellows.

All this coterie of leaders were candid, open of speech, and evidently pleased with the prospect of having their side of the case placed before the public in a newspaper. They showed themselves to be politic by not letting drop a harsh, unkind or threatening expression during the colloquy, which was carried on only in the presence of the few indicted; intruders who came near were repelled with a few imperative words from the leaders, and their acquiescence showed the influence over them which Grosse and his companions wielded. The leaders told their story without logical adherence to the subject. Whenever any one paused for want of breath, another took up the thread of narration. With wondrous volubility they considered themselves an abused people, despised and down-trodden by the capitalists. Their account of the demands made upon their employers, and the attitude of the latter, does not differ materially from that telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE last night. They had gone to Mr. R. J. Wood, the Superintendent of the mines, on the 1st of May, and asked for what was equivalent to $70 a month for contracting miners, which includes nearly all under ground men; $65 a month for trammers, of whom in both mines there are not more than 100; and $48 a month for common underground laborers. The total of the two classes last mentioned would not exceed 175. Mr. Wood, they allege, acceded to the demand for $70 a month for contracting miners, and promised to raise the wages of the others ten per cent. They also asked for an "eight-hour shift," which is the underground vernacular for eight hours a day; but in regard to a further compliance than that specified, Mr. Wood said that he "would see the devil take every last one of them to perdition before he would yield a single point." There request was quietly and respectfully presented. The Committee went away, and the miners came to see Mr. Wood in a body. He told them that he wished every one who did not like his terms to leave. He wanted their houses, and, addressing McEvoy particularly, told him that his domicile was needed for others. At this declaration some were very indignant, and said aloud that the thing should not be done. This was the day before the strike occurred. On the morning of the strike a few came to work, but were deterred by some of the strikers, who were gathered about the shaft to the number of over one thousand. Threatening language was used, and some stones were thrown. From that day to this no attempt has been made at the resumption of labor. For the violence done, and the threats made, the leaders disclaimed all responsibility. Grosse and Vivian, the men arrested by the Sheriff, said they were at home at the time, and although the strike had been talked up, they did not even know it had taken place. The whole tone of the conversation with the leaders was peaceful, and indicated that although the miners were firm in their position, and determined not to recede from their demands, they had fully made up their minds that no violence should be committed. Grosse and Vivian said that they had done no unlawful act which warranted arrest, and had never counselled violence or threatening language. The only overt disorderly act of which they acknowledged having been guilty was the rescue of the men from the hands of the Sheriff. They denied that any of the rescuers had arms, and ridiculed the Sheriff without stint for his unmanly conduct. He was not with the posse, and when he was sent for to unlock the handcuffs, declined to come, and sent they key.

After the conference came the afternoon meeting. Grosse made a speech from one of the beer kegs, while your correspondent sat, note book in hand, on the other. The miners flocked in from the woods in all directions, crowding densely about the speaker's stand, to the number of five or six hundred. The wildness of the landscape, the curious foreign faces, and the general air of determination of the men was singular and impressive. Grosse spoke fluently, but in a quiet and unimpassioned manner. He explained the singular spectacle of a newspaper man among the miners at such a time. They had been badly misrepresented, but hoped now to be set right before the world. Mr. Agassiz was coming, and it was to be hoped he would give them the eight-hour shift. He might possibly not agree to the time, but the speaker hoped the miners would maintain their rights. Eight hours was enough to work in the dark and smoky mine, without coming to the surface. The mine was a hard place for a man to work in. The miners had agreed to insist upon $70 a month and the eight hour shift. If the company would not comply, then the men should stand together and [illegible] a settlement. [Great applause.] There was [illegible] thing sure. During the whole difficulty [illegible] miners had acted like gentlemen. They had [illegible] no law, and did not intend to violate any. If they persevered, they would get what they demanded. There was no doubt about that; but they should let whisky alone, not disturb the company's property, and be peaceable in every respect. The Sheriff had said they must go to work. There was no way to make them go work if they did not want to. They might handcuff them if they chose, but they could not compel them to labor against their will. As long as they were united they should stand, but as soon as they were divided they would fall; but there was no doubt that every [illegible] would get in time what he demanded if he [illegible]. No man present had done anything wrong. [illegible] whatever you do, said Grosse, in closing, [illegible] from intoxicating liquors, and [illegible] no one, or with the property of [illegible] interfere with [illegible] plause followed the conclusion [illegible] any one. Loud [illegible] cheers were then given for [illegible] of the speech. Th[illegible] THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. [illegible] the correspondent of [illegible] stand and said that groans McEvoy mounted the [illegible] Dimock, a butcher, who had been given for one [illegible] the miners. He had been accused of slander [illegible] Dimock had was now convinced th[illegible] asked anybody been wronged, and [illegible] delegations to having proof of the [illegible]. No one appear forward and make them good, and three pearing, the groans were reconsidered, [illegible] butcher. cheers were given for the slandered Then Dimock being called upon, made a speech saying, that he had been basely maligned and that he would stand by the boys until death. After the meeting broke up, some of the men wanted to "walk," but the leaders advising against it, a parade was postponed for the day. I asked Grosse about the Internationals and the number of miners who belonged to the League, but he answered evasively without denying anything I learned from other sources that the organ of the League, published in London, is taken among the miners to some extent. Grosse said further, in answer to questions about what the men would do in future, that they would stick to their demands, and, if the Company persisted in denying satisfaction, the miners would go elsewhere and find work. He did not think any resistance would be made to attempts at arrests by the Sheriff, and if any of the leaders were arrested, it was his opinion that they would be leniently treated. A paper drawn up to be presented to Agassiz on his arrival, was shown me. It modestly invited him to a public discussion of the points at issue, at the base ball ground. If he considered them in the wrong. They have also drawn up a petition to the authorities of a neighboring county, asking for their interference, on the ground that they can get no justice here, and also requesting the apprehension of Wood on a copias for the injurious arrest of Grosse and Vivian.

Upon returning to Houghton, I found the situation the same as on yesterday. The military remains quietly in camp, subject to the Sheriff's orders. [illegible] say that he thinks the majesty of the violated law should be vindicated, regardless of the mining interest. The absence of this officer at the critical moment when the rescue was made, will be always liable to misconstruction. The miners say that the posse were very glad to surrender their prisoners, and some of the deputies made a circuit of seven miles through the woods, good time, before they considered themselves safe. [illegible] upon the Pioneers was given three times, [illegible] would be reinstated [illegible] at work. The villages are in a state of bodily disquiet [illegible] and say that if further arrests are attempted the miners resist and there will be bloodshed. It is my opinion that unless the authorities are exceedingly punctilious about their wounded honor the difficulty will not come to the arbitrament of arms, although a large number of workmen may insist in their extreme demands and leave for other mining regions.

[To the Associated Press.]

HOUGHTON, Mich., 18.—Troops arrived here on the 16th, and left for Calumet, to make some arrests during last night. The rioters are all quieted, and have not made any demonstrations to destroy property or violate any person or persons, except in the release of two persons who were arrested by the Sheriff on the 13th. The rioters, 400 in number, surrounded a guard of 19 men, and released them, but did not attempt any violence to the guard. Miners' wives threw some stones at the guards, and were much worse than the men. The troops will probably arrest eight or ten miners, who threaten, if this is done, to stand a fight.

FOREIGN.

ITALY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The London *Times'* correspondent writing from Naples, April 29th, gives a still more startling and thrilling description of the eruption of Vesuvius. He says, so awfully a sublime sight as Vesuvius presented and still presents, it is impossible for the mind to conceive. On the night of the 25th and 26th some friends who were in Atrio Delcavalio, and gazing on the stream of lava which was rushing out toward the north, were appalled by a heavy rumbling sound, which sent them flying, and soon afterwards there was a "noise as of many waters" rushing down with impetuous violence. Another mouth had opened, and lava, tumbling headlong over the most precipitous part of the mountain, threatened to sweep everything and every one before it. A short time after, the whole mountain was on fire. Black spots, which marked a division between the principal mouths, were no longer visible. These partitions had given way, and one huge mass of flame rose torrent up to the heavens, while rivers of liquid fire were rushing downwards. In Naples the ground trembled beneath the feet. Water in large vessels was marked by undulations on the surface. Many houses which have suffered from continual shocks had to be propped up by poles. Smoke and mist formed a cloud like a gigantic cauliflower. It was marked by a thousand involutions. Official reports give the number of victims at 300. A considerable number of persons, no doubt, fell sacrifices to curiosity. Friday morning, when burning fountains of the deep were opened, and a living fire burst forth impetuously, and pursued and overtook many as soon as they were found, and taken into hospitals stained from head to foot; and this sad work continued at intervals throughout the day. The very nails of one were pendant with the skin, says a medical friend; and one man, I was obliged to leave on the mountain, who was dying, and must now be a cinder. Most of these have died. There were many, however, who were buried beneath lava. From ten to fifteen peasants, who were cutting wood between Somma and Vesuvius, were swallowed up by the deluge, and forty persons were destroyed in like manner at San Sebastiano, a small town of 2,000 inhabitants, on the western side of the mountain. On seeing the lava approach they ascended a belfry, but another stream surrounded it, and it fell, and all were lost. Naples was, and is, something like London in a November fog, and what I have seen and felt enables me to realize the fate which befel the doomed inhabitants of Pompeii. We are all compelled to use umbrellas as a protection from the dust. It falls in a thick and heavy shower. Not only has the land been shaken, but the sea as well. Rumbling, followed by loud roaring has been incessant during the whole night. This morning the volcanic energy of Vesuvius is even greater than yesterday, and the color of the dust is black. They are sweeping it up in piles in the streets and on the tops of the houses, for it threatens rain and woe betide the wells. At every six or seven paces one meets with a pile of this dust, of which iron forms the principal element; but the blinding shower comes down afresh, and renders the scavenger's labors useless. Many of the English are hurrying away, panic struck, for Vesuvius roars more ferociously than ever, and not merely my window, but my room, trembles.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 18.—A despatch from Wexford, Ireland, giving some particulars of the disaster to the Cunard steamship Tripoli, from Liverpool for Boston, says: "The accident occurred at 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, when most of the passengers were asleep. Carnsore Point, off which the steamship went ashore, is the most southeasterly extremity of the Irish mainland. Several sailing vessels which were in the vicinity, took off the passengers, and landed them at Rexford. The baggage of the passengers was subsequently secured by other vessels, and carried into Queenstown and Moville.

Whit-Monday, the 20th instant, will be observed as a holiday in this city, and there will be a general suspension of business.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 18.—The Cortes yesterday, after an animated discussion, rejected the resolution introduced by Deputy Arguilos, censuring the Government for declaring the States of Navarre, Lerida, Biscay and Catalonia in a state of siege during the recent movements of Carlists in those provinces. The whereabouts of Don Carlos remains a mystery, but that he has escaped from Spain is certain.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A letter received in this city yesterday, by Senor Augier, an agent of the Cuban Republicans from General Maximo Gomez, dated May 11, says that, on the 17th ultimo, about 200 Spaniards, under command of Captain Deliro, operating under the immediate orders of Brigadier General Compost, surprised a camp inhabited by Cuban families, on the banks of the Arroyo Blanco, on the road between Guantanomo and Saqua de Tanamo, and murdered every soul in it. The victims were twenty-five women, six children, and twelve old men. The Spaniards afterwards defeated Culpires by the Gomez forces.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 18.—General Daniel E. Sickles, the United States Minister to Spain, who is now in this city, *en route* for Madrid, dined yesterday with Senor Olozaga, the Spanish Ambassador to France.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 18.—In the House, last night, Sir John A. MacDonald said the bill to give effect to the Washington Treaty could not go into effect until an order in Council authorized it; and the Government could make no pledge, in advance, that it would not go into operation before the Alabama claims were settled, and could give no pledge that the money compensation to be obtained from Americans would be expended for the direct benefit and improvement of our sea fisheries. It would be subject to the vote and pleasure of Parliament. The Government would continue to give sufficient protection till the fisheries were open to Americans by law.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The only business transacted by the striking carpenters, at their meeting this morning, was to reply to a compromise offered, asking them to work nine hours until November 1, after which eight hours would be acceded to at the same wages now prevailing. The proposition was unanimously rejected, almost as soon as presented. Speakers declared that no compromise of any kind would be accepted, but if any was entertained, it would be on the question of wages rather than of hours At present, however, no terms would be listened to other than $3.50 a day and eight hours as a legal day's work.

A resolution was recently passed by the Society, in secret session, to stop all work on Monday next if thes demands are not previously complied with. It was agreed to-day, that although some of the master-carpenters had granted eight hours in good faith, many had done so only as a temporary concession in order to finish work on hand. It was also claimed that the meeting at Cooper Institute, last night, had partially represented the master-carpenters, and that a general stoppage of work would necessitate a full meeting of the trade, at which it was not doubted the demands of the workmen would be granted. Chairman Pardy claimed that the meeting at Cooper Institute was packed, and afforded no true indication of the sentiment of trade throughout the city. Unless master-carpenters reversed their action on Monday morning, every carpenter would cease work, from Harlem Bridge to the Battery. There was so much work to be done, that a strike so universal would force bosses on their knees. Mr. Moss, President of the society expressed his regret at the inconvenience the movement would occasion to those employers who had given eight hours, but said the step was necessary to success, and must unavoidably be taken. Eight more bosses yielded to-day.

This afternoon a good deal of excitement was occasioned in the vicinity of the Astor House, caused by a crowd of workmen from the Post Office building and new gas pipes, headed by a delegation demanding to see Senator Wilson and secure his influence in enforcing the Eight-hour law. The entrance to the hotel was blocked up, but Mr. Wilson hurried to his room. In reply, however, to the request of a delegation to give them a hearing, he sent an answer stating that he hoped very soon to be able to inform them that the eight-hour law is enforced throughout the country. The announcement was received with cheering. The Senator assured members of the Committee that he would do all that he could consistently in their behalf, and he regarded the laws in their present form as conceding as much as could be expected at this time. During the forenoon, several workingmen called and were presented to the Senator, but as yet the latter has made no promise of addressing the workingmen of the city during his stay. In the afternoon, the Senator went over the work on the new post office.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 18.—A meeting of over one thousand journeymen carpenters was held to-night to receive the answer from bosses to their proposition of $3.50 a day of eight hours. A deputation from workingmen waited upon the meeting of bosses and returned with the report that the bosses were to hold a general meeting on Monday, and that their answer was expected to be favorable. Delegations from plumbers, bricklayers, and German cabinetmakers gave notice that they were to strike next week for similar terms.

RICHMOND, Va., May 18.—The journeymen painters strike on Monday, the bosses having refused to accede to their demands for higher wages. Other trades are organizing for similar purposes.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Yesterday a wooden box was received at the Branch office of the Adams Express, in Jersey City. On the cover were the words: "Remains of S. K. Schermerhorn, engineer N. S. A. R. R., who died of gun-shot wound at Selma, Alabama. (Signed) H. Bakus, M. D." It was addressed to parties in Schenectady, but, because no certificate of cause of death accompanied the box, the Board of Health of this city refused to allow it to pass through without investigation by the Coroner. Dr. Marsh made to-day a post mortem examination of the body, which was in an iron casket, and embalmed. No examination had been made before. On the right side of the abdomen was a wound, caused evidently by a ball, which took its course downward. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition. The Coroner gave a permit for forwarding of the remains, but the inquest will be left open until the authorities of Selma have been heard from.

FEELING ON WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Advices from Washington in regard to prospects in the Senate of the supplemental clause to the Washington Treaty, are regarded as more favorable, both here and in London.

GOLD

opened at 113⅞, and declined to 113¼, at which it closed.

The specie shipment to-day was $987,407.

Action of the House, yesterday, authorizing payment of one third of customs in legal-tenders, caused a good deal of commotion in Wall street, chiefly because it was entirely unexpected, but it is not regarded as important for the reason that there is little or no chance of similar action by the Senate.

THE STOCK MARKET

opened dull and firm. Late in the afternoon the market became strong, though still dull. Erie was exceptionally active, advancing to 72½.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy at 5 to 7, with exceptional loans at lower rates. At the close of bank hours unemployed balances were lent as low as 2 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

quiet and unchanged.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

declined slightly in the morning but closed steady. Central Pacific bonds closed strong at 103@103½.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

The demand for flour is fair. Fresh ground shipping extras and choice brands are firm and in fair demand. Fall ground spring low grades and common winter wheat extras are firm. No. 2 and superfine more plenty and quiet. At close the market was firm with fair inquiry for fresh ground. There is more steadiness in the wheat market, but dealers are apart in their views. Demand chiefly export. Market hardly so firm at close, but there is more doing in part for export. Pork quiet, but firmly held.

[To the Associated Press.]

A FORGER COMMITTED

NEW YORK, May 18.—Albert Van Saun, charged with forging a check for $50,000 last August, was this committed by Justice Dowling, in default of [illegible] bail.

FIRE AT TRENTON.

A fire at Trenton, N.J., yesterday, [illegible] the wagon manufactory of Craft & White, whose loss is $40,000, with an insurance of $19,000.

DRY GOODS IN BOND DAMAGED

The bonded warehouse of Squire & Co., in Leroy street, was damaged slightly by fire this morning. A large quantity of dry goods in bond were damaged by water to the extent of about $40,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The body of a real estate agent named Oberlander was found in East River to-day, with the throat cut. It is unknown whether it is a case of suicide or murder.

Libbie Garrabrans, for the murder of Ransom F. Burroughs, at Paterson, N. J., was sentenced to be hanged on July 19.

An additional delegation of the Atalanta Boat Club left for England, to-day, to witness the coming struggle.

A case of yellow fever is reported on the schooner John Foster, lying at Jersey City.

WASHINGTON.

THE MISSING BUELL RECORDS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The Military Committee of the House, to-day, took the testimony of Mr. Ben. Pitman with respect to the missing records of the Buell case. Pitman testified to reporting the whole investigation. He stated the main points to which testimony was directed, and that he possessed his original phonographic reports of the entire mass of testimony. He is to appear before the Committee again on Monday, and produce his notes. An order will probably be issued to make another copy of the testimony.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 18.—BILLS APPROVED. The President to-day signed the Deficiency Appropriation bill; an act to establish and protect national cemeteries; and an act authorizing the Secretary of War to pay certain certificates issued for fortification purposes in Lawrence, Kansas.

PERSONAL.

The President and Mrs Grant left on the noon train to-day, for Elkton, Md., on a brief visit to Postmaster-General Creswell and family. They return Monday.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD.

A Board to consist of Surgeons Josiah Simpson, T. A. McParlin, and Assistant Surgeon J. A. Fitzgerald, has been ordered to assemble at West Point, the 27th inst., to examine into the physical qualifications of members of the graduating class at the Military Academy, and candidates for admission into the Academy.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

to-day, $385,238; receipts for the month, $7,313,315; for the fiscal year to date, $113,863,156.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL CLAUSE.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, it is understood, has agreed upon the following:

Resolved, That the Senate advise the President to consent to the proposition of the British Government, contained in his message of the 13th inst., for an additional article to the Treaty of Washington, of May 8, 1871.

Four Senators are in favor of this resolution, two in favor of returning the proposition to the President, and in favor of modifying the proposition.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House resolution for adjournment is still held in the Finance Committee of the Senate, and Mr. Sherman's proposition requesting to have them return the Senate resolution for adjournment on the 20th of May, was adopted after a long debate. The impression among members of the Finance Committee is, that Congress will not be able to adjourn on the 3d of June.

BIG INDIANS COMING.

Red Cloud, accompanied by several other Sioux Chiefs, will soon visit Washington, for the purpose of seeing the President, permission having been given him for that purpose.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN reported from the Committee on Finance a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds in lieu of bonds destroyed and defaced, and stated it was carefully drawn so as to guard against fraud.

Mr. EDMUNDS believed there was great danger of the Government being defrauded.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSON took the same view.

The bill passed.

Mr. SCOTT called up the bill for the relief of Charles S Wegner Passed.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee of Conference on the Consular and Diplomatic bill, made a report, which was laid over.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire from the Mayor and Common Council of New York land at the Battery as a site for Custom House and other public buildings. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Army Appropriation bill came up as unfinished business, but, on motion of Mr SHERMAN, it was laid aside for the purpose of taking up a resolution requesting the House to return to the Senate a resolution providing for adjourning *sine die* on the 27th instant. After a long discussion the resolution was adopted.

The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up. The pending question was on an appeal from a decision of the Vice President ruling out of order an amendment to repeal Section 9 of the Army Appropriation Act of March 3, 1871, which prohibited the Secretary of the Treasury from retaining money due from the Government to the Pacific railroads.

Mr. COLE withdrew his appeal, so the decision of the Chair stands.

The following amendments were agreed to: Appropriating $200,000 to enlarge the military depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; providing surgical apparatus and appurtenances for relief of persons disabled in the military or naval service not included within the terms of any law granting artificial limbs, $10,000; to experiment with and test of heavy ordnance, $180,000.

Mr. STEVENSON moved an amendment that no money appropriated by the act shall be paid any railroad in arrears to Government for the payment of interest on its bonds. Tabled.

Mr. LOGAN offered an amendment providing that the Government pay no royalty for the use of arms patented by citizens of the United States. Agreed to.

The bill was passed and the Senate, at 3:45 p. m., went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. AVERILL, Senate bill to establish the collection district of Duluth, and create St. Paul, Minn., a port of delivery, was passed.

Mr. MARSHALL reported from the Conference Committee on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

The House then proceeded to act on private bills reported from the Committee on Claims, the day being especially assigned to that business. The most important bill reported by the Committee on Claims, and passed by the House, was one making appropriations for the payment of claims allowed by the Southern Claims Commission. The bill contains appropriations for 308 persons, ranging from $17 up to $35,000. Most of the awards are for sums under $1,000, and the aggregate is $349,394.

Mr. BLAIR (Mich.) Chairman of the Committee, stated in reply to Mr. Garfield and others, that awards were made solely for stores and supplies taken by the army. No allowance was made for loss or destruction, or occupation of property, or incidental or consequential damages.

A bill which gave rise to considerable discussion as being a test case involving large drains on the Treasury, was the Senate bill to pay $35,000 to Dr J. Milton Best, of Paducah, Ky., as compensation for the destruction of his dwelling-house and contents, by United States troops, under order of the commanding officer. The bill passed.

A bill for the benefit of the Louisville and Bardstown Turnpike Company passed.

Mr. SWANN made a report from the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The only important point of difference between the two Houses was as to the Central American Mission, and that was compromised by an arrangement that there shall be but one Minister to the Central American republics after June, 1873. The report was agreed to.

Long discussion ensued on a message from the Senate asking a return of its resolution for final adjournment on the 29th of May. Without action on the message, the House took up the regular order, and business from the Committee on Claims, and resumed. The bill to pay Conner, the Representative from Texas, $1,500 for expenses in defending his right to his seat in the Forty-first Congress, gave rise to long discussion, it being claimed and denied that this was an unusual proposition, and would be establishing a dangerous precedent. The bill passed—yeas, 112; nays, 81.

Mr. SARGENT made a report from the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, and after an explanation by Mr. Sargent, and remarks by Mr. Beck, the Conference report was agreed to.

A Conference Committee was ordered on the Steamboat bill, and Messrs. Negly, Conger, and Hambleton were appointed.

The House then, at 4:40 p. m., adjourned.

The Minister on Trial at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—In the Berkly trial to-day, Mrs. Andrews, mother of Ella Perry, was subjected to a thorough cross-examination by the defence, but nothing materially affecting the case either way was elicited. This afternoon the Court and counsel visited Kaiser's Grove, in the southern part of the city, where, at a picnic in June, 1870, a portion of the alleged liberties are said to have been taken with Ella Perry, in order that the Court might obtain knowledge of the ground.

RELIGIOUS.

The German Baptists.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SMITHVILLE, Ohio, via WOOSTER, Ohio.—Great numbers of German Baptists or Dunkards are arriving to attend their annual meeting, which is to be held near here. They have erected a tent 80 by 220 feet, one side of which will be used as a dining room, the other as a council chamber. The meeting is for business purposes. The council chamber is open to the public, but the dining room is for the use of members only. Large dining halls have been prepared by outside parties for outside folks.

Reformed Presbyterian Synod.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The Reformed Presbyterian General Synod met again, this morning, in Duffield Street Church, Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. Gally delivered an address on the subject of "Unanimity in prayer necessary to its efficacy." The Committee on the Pittsburgh Minutes reported the resolution therein contained as unpresbyterian. The resolution was that in case the Committee of Supplies failed to furnish the First Church in Pittsburgh with preaching every Sabbath, the congregation have liberty to provide preaching from other source. The Committee recommended that the Synod direct the Presbytery to reconsider this action, and the recommendation was adopted.

Methodist General Conference.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The Methodist General Conference reassembled this morning, Bishop Ames presiding. A number of special committees were announced. The Committee on the Episcopacy reported that progress the made by colored clergymen was very encouraging, and that there is nothing in their race or color which ought to be a bar to their election to the Episcopate. The Committee also recommended the institution of eight additional Bishops.

Dr. Slicer, of Baltimore, moved to amend by making the number six. He urged it was better to leave two places open, rather than burden the Church with their support.

A motion to lay the amendment on the table was lost, 168 to 182. The amendment was lost, and a motion to adopt the report and resolution was carried.

The memorial services were the order of the day; Dr. Hibbard in the chair. Bishop Simpson read brief sketches of Bishop Baker, Bishop Clark, Bishop Thompson, and Bishop Kingsley. Dr. Curry read a memorial sketch of the late Bishop Thompson. Dr. Their read a sketch of the life and character of the late Bishop Baker. Dr. Hill read a sketch of the life of Bishop Kingsley, and Rev. Dr. Hitchcock read a sketch of the life of Bishop Clark.

POLITICAL.

Morgan County Republican Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ills., May 18.—The Morgan County Republican Convention met in this city, this (Saturday) afternoon and elected Prof. F. W. Sandin, Dr. S. G. Wagley, Henry Yates, John Gordon, John C. Salter, J. M. Abbott, and Judge H G Whitlock, delegates to the State Convention, and Captain J. H Kellogg, L. B. Glover, Oscar A. Delnew, Dr Lucas, of Concord, Captain E C. Brearly, Joseph W. King, and Captain J. E. Wright, alternates. Resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote of the Convention indorsing the Administration of President Grant, in favor of his renomination; declaring the Hon. Richard J. Oglesby the first choice of the Republicans of Morgan County for Governor, and instructing the delegates to vote for his nomination; and cordially favoring the nomination of the Hon. Isaac L. Morrison for Attorney General, and instructing the delegates from the county to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

Democratic Editors Becoming Personal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The *World* and the Brooklyn *Eagle* are having a lively tilt on Greeley, the former opposing the nomination as one not fit to be made for Democratic indorsement, and the latter as zealously indorsing it. The *World* charges the *Eagle's* advocacy of Greeley as the result of a corrupt bargain, whereby the *Tribune* was to let up on the Brooklyn ring, which it had begun to assail, and of which ring, it is charged, the *Eagle* editor is an engineer. The *Eagle*, in turn, replies that it is of but little account what the *World* says on anything now as it has ceased to have the confidence of the Democracy.

Arkansas Republican Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, May 18.—The State Convention of the Republican party, known as the Clayton Wing, met and adjourned to-day. It was largely attended, every County except five being represented. The State and National Administrations were indorsed, and the delegates to Philadelphia instructed to vote for the renomination of General Grant. The course of Senator Clayton was indorsed, and the Brooks party denounced as disorganizers. No action was taken on the subject of amnesty. The general disposition was too opposite. Greeley was denounced as the nominee of the Democracy. Twelve delegates were elected to the National Convention.

Virginia Conservatives for Greeley.

RICHMOND, Va., May 18.—The State Conservative Committee has issued a call for a Convention at Richmond the 27th of June next. Members of the Committee generally represent the feeling in the State overwhelmingly in favor of Greeley and Brown.

The Wisconsin Democrats.

MILWAUKEE, May 18.—At an informal gathering of members of the Democratic State Central Committee and Democrats from all portions of the State, to attend the official meeting of the Committee, the Greeley feeling was largely predominant. A poll of the members of the Committee showed ten for Greeley, two anti-Greeley, and four non-committal.

WISCONSIN.

State Valuation—Ole Bull's Farewell Concert in Madison.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, May 18.—The State Board of Assessment has completed its work, and valued property in the several counties as follows:

Adams	$1,176,592	Manitowoc	7,544,207
Ashland	500,000	Marathon	4,135,741
Barron	578,779	Marquette	1,294,965
Bayfield	383,942	Milwaukee	59,757,658
Brown	6,054,542	Monroe	5,890,433
Buffalo	1,693,762	Oconto	5,506,186
Burnett	317,922	Outagamie	6,691,466
Calumet	3,272,419	Ozaukee	3,367,485
Chippewa	9,898,909	Pepin	767,417
Clark	3,642,208	Pierce	3,943,335
Columbia	10,419,911	Polk	1,422,482
Crawford	3,393,534	Portage	2,827,158
Dane	24,393,906	Racine	10,161,863
Dodge	15,571,449	Richland	3,862,591
Door	603,648	Rock	20,167,728
Douglass	906,965	St. Croix	4,628,217
Dunn	2,474,863	Sauk	9,284,997
Eau Claire	3,767,876	Shawano	1,379,[illegible]85
Fon du Lac	15,733,736	Sheboygan	8,621,242
Grant	14,685,360	Trempeleau	2,347,412
Green	9,667,169	Vernon	5,557,910
Green Lake	4,707,095	Walworth	13,582,761
Iowa	9,100,157	Washington	6,419,906
Jackson	1,127,125	Waukesha	12,859,429
Jefferson	10,889,305	Waupaca	3,670,062
Juneau	2,396,525	Waushara	1,983,851
Kenosha	6,227,415	Winnebago	14,073,844
Kewaunee	680,000,405	Wood	1,543,470
La Crosse	6,279,701		
Lafayette	7,961,881	Total	$392,364,065

Compared with former years, the excess over valuation by City and Town Assessors in 1871 is $62,860,445. The decrease from the State assessment of 1870 is $63,636,762. Real estate is valued at $311,197,710.

Ole Bull's farewell concert, last night, was a brilliant success, there being a large audience at the Assembly Chamber, and everything going off with *eclat*, and closing with the "Arkansas Traveller" in the liveliest style. Speeches were made by Governor Washburne, President Twombly and Professor Anderson, of the State University, thanking Ole Bull for his kindness in devoting an evening to the establishment of a Norwegian library in the State University, and wishing him a safe journey to his native land; and he, in return, expressed his thanks for many kindnesses shown him in America, of which, he believed, the Norseman was the first discoverer. He complimented Wisconsin and its University, and closed with wishing perpetuity and prosperity to the American Union, and happiness for its people, calling on his countrymen for three times three cheers for their adopted country, which were given with a will. The library funds from the concert, with contributions for the same object, will yield over $800.

SPRINGFIELD.

Tour of Railroad Inspection—Local Water Supply Cut Off.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, May 18.—A special train bearing the officers and Board of Directors of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company reached this city, this forenoon, en route to St. Louis. The train was made up of a splendid passenger coach and one of Pullman's combined sleeping and dining cars, "The Ruby," in charge of that well known caterer, Fred Rice. The Ruby is the same car used by Prince Alexis in his tour through this country some months ago. This party of railroad officials is made up of the following gentlemen: The Hon. T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company; J. C. McMullen, Superintendent of the same; and the following Directors: J. J. Mitchell, of Alton; L. Blackstone, of Norwich, Conn.; D. Willis James, of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co; Jno. Stewart, of New York; J. F. Slater, of Boston; and George Straul, of Peoria. The party are on a tour of inspection and observation. The Directors report themselves much pleased with the condition and business of the road and its various branches. They left here this morning for St Louis, where they will spend Sunday, and on Monday will leave on an inspection tour over the line of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, of which T. B. Blackstone is President and the other gentlemen are largely interested as stockholders and Directors.

A picnic party, consisting of about fifty teachers and school officers, and Directors of the various schools in Jacksonville, visited our city to-day, and, visiting the various interesting localities, and taking a lunch at Oak Ridge Park, returned to their homes, apparently much gratified with their visit.

By an accident to the machinery of the pumps at the Water-Works, the supply of water for our city has been cut off, and for a week or ten days our citizens will be obliged to use the precious fluid with a sparing hand. In the official notice of this accident, the Water Commissioners say some days must elapse before pumping can be resumed, and in the meantime it is deemed important to keep the supply now in the reservoir for the protection of property in the event of fire. We are therefore compelled to shut off, for a brief period, the water from consumers. The work of repairs will be prosecuted with all possible dispatch, and the water again turned on.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

An Importer's Irregularities—The Pennsylvania License Law—Rights of Voters in Maryland.

BOSTON, May 18.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Samuel A. Way appeared and paid the Government $70,000, being the unpaid claims of $100,000 assesseesed on tobacco irregularly imported. Mr. Way has yet to pay costs, amounting to about $2,000. Other suits based on information obtained from his books are being pressed against him. One of these is for $300,000, which he is endeavoring to compromise with the Government.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—In the United States Circuit Court, this morning, in the case of The United States vs. George W. Murdock, Register of Elections in Anne Arundel County, who was indicted for a violation of the Enforcement Act, by refusing negroes an opportunity to register, a verdict of guilty was returned. Notice of appeal was given. A number of similar indictments are pending. The defence is conducted by the Attorney General, special provision for defending these cases having been made by the Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The Court of Common Pleas has decided the local option law constitutional. The case came up on a mandamus to compel issuing a license, which was refused by the city authorities because the house was within Germantown, where the people had decided against licenses being granted.

BOSTON, May 18.—In the Superior Criminal Court, this morning, John J. Crapean was sentenced to ten years in the State prison for felonious assault on a little girl.

SPORTING.

Base Ball.

AND LAST DEFEAT.

BOSTON, May 18.—The Red Stockings of this city to-day defeated the celebrated Troy Base Ball Club by a score of 4 to 3. The game was probably the finest ever played in America. The fielding of both nines was simply perfection. The Bostons won by superiority at the bat. Several members of the visiting club have been unwell during their present trip, which rendered their batting weak. These clubs will have their next meeting on the 28th inst.

The Turf.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 18.—Last day, first race, Maxwell House stake for 3 year olds, two mile heats, subscription, $50; forfeit, $25 Purse $600; second horse, $50; ten entries, three started:

Bland	2	1	1
Flush	1	2	2
Jennie McKinney	3	dist.	

Time—3:54¼; 3:56; 3:59½.

Second race, mile and one-half dash, Association Purse, $25:

Moriacchi	1
Glenrose	2
Doubticout	3
Quicksand	4

Time—2:59½.

Third race, mile heats, for beaten horse; Association Purse, $25:

Kene	1	3	1
Aseveld	2	4	3
Samuel Newton	3	3	4
Graham McNairy	4	1	2
Levergne	5	dist.	

Time—1:55; 1:55½; 1:58½.

Rain commenced during the first race, and continued all afternoon. The track was deep in mud, with occasional pools of water.

The Trigger.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT GENESEO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENESEO Ill., May 18.—The sweepstake shooting match held here to-day, in which Bogardus acted as umpire, was witnessed by a large crowd of our citizens and sporting men from DesMoines, Davenport, Rock Island, and other places, and resulted as follows:

First match, seven entries, stakes $35; first money $20, divided between Gillman, Tilabine, Smith, Lorenzo, killing five birds each. Doxey won second money, $15, killing four birds.

Second match, fourteen entries, stakes $70; first and second money, $55, divided between Jones and Smith, killing five birds each; third money, $15, won by Doxey, who shot off with Tilabine.

Third match, nine entries, stakes $45; first and second money divided between Jones and McArthur, killing four birds each.

One match, double birds, between Doxey and Tilabine, $10 a side, first miss out, won by Tilabine. All the matches were 21 yards rise.

FIRES.

Forest Fires on Long Island and in Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A woods fire has been raging in the vicinity of Yappak, L. I., two days and nights, moving rapidly along the Long Island Railroad track. About 2,000 cords of wood have been destroyed. Loss, $20,000. The fire was ignited by a lunatic.

A large fire broke out, this morning, in the woods near Bayport, on the South Side Railroad.

Fires at Tobyhanna, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, are now under control, and the village is safe, but the woods and saw-mills beyond are still burning.

LOAMI, Ill., May 18.—The extensive flouring and saw-mills of Eben Coleman were burned yesterday, together with a large amount of grain and lumber. Loss not stated, but heavy. No insurance.

SYRACUSE, May 18.—A distillery, with bonded warehouse, two tenement houses, barns, etc., were burned to-day. Loss, $80,000; insurance, $70,000. Accidental.

DETROIT, May 18.—A fire at Flint, Mich., early this morning, destroyed $150,000 worth of property, including C. Rosevelt & Son's livery stables, together with twenty-one horses, the Irving House, the Warren block, Gibson & Elson's livery stables, and a number of law and other offices.

Items from the West.

OMAHA, Neb., May 18.—Dr. Daniels, Indian Agent at Fort Laramie, accompanied by twenty-seven Sioux Indians, Red Cloud among the number, arrived here this afternoon, and leave to-morrow for Washington.

John Richard, a well-known Indian trader of Fort Laramie, had a difficulty, yesterday, near Fort Laramie, with Yellow Bear, and shot him. Richard was afterward killed by friends of Yellow Bear.

The Nellie Peck, first boat of the season, arrived at Fort Benton, Montana, this morning.

Suicide at Joliet.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., May 18.—Last Tuesday night M. J. Seits, a German carpenter, of this place, who has lately been drinking to excess, left his wife in the street, and it was the last that has been seen of him until to-night, when his dead body was drawn out of the canal here. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

Telegraphic Brevities.

—A. M. Holbrook, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, was, yesterday, married, at New Orleans, to Miss Eliza Portevant, the poetess, well known by the *nom de plume* of "Pearl River."

—Colonel W. B. Brown, a wealthy stock-raiser, residing just outside of Kansas City, Mo., was assassinated in his yard on Thursday evening by a young man whose sister Brown is alleged to have seduced.

—Surveying parties are being started out from El Paso, on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

—The large boiler in the rolling mill of the Joliet Iron and Steel Works, exploded late last night, making terrible havoc. Two men (one named John Leonard) were killed outright, and a number seriously injured. A large part of the heavy iron roof was blown off, and a portion of the walls leveled to the ground.

—The Boston *Times* apologizes for attacks upon J. W. Simonton, agent of the New York Associated Press.

HARDWARE.

NEW HARDWARE HOUSE.

Just opened, a complete assortment of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

Tools and Cutlery

At 79 Dearborn-st.

TURPIN, COTTRELL & CO.

May 20, 1872.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

To Property-Owners in regard to Infringements on Sidewalk Light Patents.

We respectfully give notice that we have commenced suit in the United States Court against Adison Ballard, of this city, for using sidewalk lights made by Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, and that we shall bring suits against all owners using any sidewalk lights made by said Fitzgerald, or any made by Barret & French, of Chicago, said lights being palpable and wilful infringements on the Hyatt patents controlled by us.

BROWN BROTHERS,

Northwest corner Clinton and Jackson-sts. (formerly at 226 East Monroe-st.)

MEDICAL.

COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

No. 186 West Madison street, corner of Halsted street. Founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has diplomas both from American and European colleges, which are to be seen in his office. His Medical Institute is the finest and most complete of anything of the kind in the Western States, with separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen. He has devoted the last twenty years exclusively to the treatment of chronic and special diseases, and his reputation is Union wide as being the most skilful of any physician in the Western country in the treatment of chronic disease and nervous debility. Send for book on woman and her diseases, also for gentlemen; all free for three cent stamp. Office hours 9 a m to 8 p m; Sunday, 2 to 4 p m.

All female difficulties treated with success. Consultation free and confidential. Address all letters to Dr. J. C. COBURN, No. 186 West Madison-st., corner Halsted-st., Chicago, Illinois.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

Dr. MARSH'S Patent Radical Cure Truss is the only Truss that will, as a rule, effect a cure of Rupture. In use now over 18 years, and has cured thousands of cases. We fit, also, with scientific accuracy, all kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Weak Ankles, Spinal Curvature, &c.

Our "Radical Cure Truss Office" is now at 569 Wabash-av., four doors north of Twelfth-st.

MARSH & BOWLES.

☞ Female to wait upon ladies.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 65 South Desplaines-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST THREE DAYS ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Unparalleled Success of the

Great Eastern Menagerie, MUSEUM, AVIARY, Circus & Balloon Show,

SOUTH SIDE,

Corner of State and Twenty-second-sts., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 20, 21 and 22.

Come early if you want seats. Largest Menagerie on earth, and the finest Circus. Herr Elijah Lengel in his dens of Lions, Tigers, and Panthers at every exhibition. Balloon Ascension daily.

Box office, at tents, open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Triumphant return of the eccentric and only

JOSEPH MURPHY.

The greatest actor in his own peculiar specialties the world has ever known, who will appear every night this week and the matinees in the new protean drama

HELP.

Supported by the Academy Star Company.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

The only well ventilated place of amusement in the city.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

GREAT COMBINATION BILL OF FUN.

CHAS. WALTERS,

In his unequalled Songs and Dances. The "Chicago Police Court," "Where's Anthony?" "Grand Vocal Quartette," "Turn Him Out." Next week, JOHNSON and POWERS.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

The great sensation play of the day on MONDAY EVENING, May 20, SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

LORD THORNHURST'S DAUGHTER,

Dramatized from the New York Ledger story of that name, in which the accomplished Artist,

GEO D CHAPLIN,

Will appear, supported by the entire

IRWIN COMBINATION.

IRWIN MATINEE, Saturday, 2½ o'clock.

Friday—Benefit of Mr. G. D. CHAPLIN.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel WOOD........Proprietor

Third week and unprecedented success of the

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.

MONDAY, May 20, and during the week, most assuredly the last nights of

FRIENDS.

For the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th times.

Monday, May 27—PROGRESS and MEPHISTO'S MISSION.

TWO HUNDRED CHILDREN,

Between the ages of 4 and 7, are wanted for the Grand Fairy Spectacle of Cinderella, at Nixon's Parisian Hippodrome and Chicago Amphitheatre.

Apply Tuesday, between 2 and 4 p. m., at

PADGET & BARKER'S Agency,

172 West Madison-st., up stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856.

Burned out Oct. 9, 1871. Resumed business Nov. 1, in a temporary building. Now occupy building

Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,

Known as the

RED FRONT AUCTION HOUSE,

Holding regular sales of

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC., every week.

Desirable Stock of Boots and Shoes,

On TUESDAY MORNING, May 21, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

5,000 lbs. Bar Cast Steel,

For account of whom it may concern, on TUESDAY morning, May 21, at 11 o'clock, at No. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

New Buggies, Phaetons, Rockaways, Open Buggies, Democrat Wagons, and Harness,

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 22, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Dry Goods, Linens, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Woollens, Clothing, Straw Goods, Hats, and Notions,

On THURSDAY MORNING, May 23, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Nos. 22 and 24 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

At our TUESDAY SALE of May 21st, at 9 1-2 a.m., we shall offer a fine line of Berlin Gloves and Demi-Gauntlets, an Invoice of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, Umbrellas and a line of Notions; also Jean Coats, Pants and Vests.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Corner Randolph and Michigan-av.

Our Catalogue Auction Sale of

Boots, Shoes, And Slippers

Of this week will be, as usual, very full and attractive. Sale

On WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 9 1-2 a.m.

Our goods and catalogue now ready for inspection.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Lake Front Auction House, 148 Michigan-av.

Dry Goods & Clothing

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday Morning, May 22, at 10 o'clock,

Piece Goods, White Goods, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Towels, Quilts, Straw Goods, Notions, etc., Also large line Carpets.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Valuable North Side

BUSINESS PROPERTY

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday Afternoon, May 23,

Sale to take place at 3 o'clock on the ground,

Lot 8, in Block 23, of Bushnell's Addition, being the Southeast corner of North Clark and Division sts., 34½ feet front by 150 feet deep, to an alley. Terms of sale easy, which will be made known on the ground at the time of sale.

This is one of the finest pieces of business property on the North Side.

Title warranted perfect.

Also the debris on same lot, consisting of 100,000 BRICK.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY,

Office No. 47 William-st.

Subscribed Capital, $5,000,000 in Gold.

Directors:

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.

LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, Treasurer.

F. L. BARREDA, W. H. BURNS, DAVID DOWS, JAMES J. GOODWIN, BENJ. F. HUTTON, JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, W. WATTS SHERMAN, CHARLES TRACY — New York.

MILTON S. LATHAM, San Francisco.

E. A. ARCHDEACON, LOUIS FREMY — Paris.

Count A. DE GERMINY, Rouen.

Baron G. MALLET, AUG. M. SCHNAPPER, Baron S. DE HABER — Paris.

ALEXANDER DE LASKI, Brighton, England.

ALTGRAF ZU SAHN REIFFERSCHEIDT, Chevalier E VON HOFFEN — Vienna.

The Company is prepared to receive applications for loans in gold for a period of years on real estate in Chicago.

Applications for loans may be made at Union National Bank until 1st June.

A Committee of the Directors of this Company will visit Chicago about the 25th inst.

Cook County Bonds,

Running twenty years, at 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, can be bought at par at the County Treasurer's Office, east wing, Court House.

J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.

70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE.

PURE BOILED LINSEED OIL

75 CENTS PER GALLON.

We have a quantity of Linseed Oil made from fire damaged Flaxseed, guaranteed to be as good for colors as any oil made, which we will sell at the above price.

WRIGHT, LAWTHER & CO.,

13 and 15 North Canal-st., Between Lake and Randolph-sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Without doubt the finest periodical published, has no equal in European America."

SCRIBNER'S FOR JUNE.

Important Articles and Splendid Pictures

Whitelaw Reid, on Journalism; Prof. Hilgard, on The Centre of Gravity of Population; Wilkinson on Lowell; Warner's Back-Log Studies; Saxe Holm's New Story; An English Art Reformer; Fifty-three Illustrations. Read Table of Contents:

I. Travelling by Telegraph: Northward to Niagara—II. James Richardson.

II. An English Art Reformer. Ford Maddox Brown. W. J. Stillman. With a portrait.

III. Back-Log Studies—VI. Charles Dudley Warner.

IV. In the Garden. Poem. Harriet McEwen Kimball.

V. At His Gates. Mrs. Oliphant.

VI. The City of Warwick. (Illustrated). H. S. Digby.

VII. Schools of Journalism. Whitelaw Reid.

VIII. Draxy Miller's Dowry. Part II. Saxe Holm.

IX. The Advance of Population in the United States. J. E. Hilgard.

X. Her Sphere. Poem. Elizabeth Akers Allen.

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LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

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This volume embraces cases decided by Judge Lowell during the years 1865-71. It contains more than one hundred and sixty decisions, of which fifty-eight are cases in bankruptcy. The appendix includes the rules and orders in bankruptcy for the District of Massachusetts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

The Stockholders of the Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified to meet at the office of the Company in the City of Kankakee, County of Kankakee, Illinois, on Wednesday the 12th day of June, 1872, at 10 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for said Company, to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, including the giving to the Directors of the Company such authority as will enable them to make any and all contracts that shall, in their judgment, be necessary to secure the speedy building of the road.

Signed, JAMES McGREW, President.

Attest, JOHN C. CUSHMAN, Secretary.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., May 7, 1872.

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All parties having old Grover & Baker Sewing Machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear of something to their advantage. Office 96 West Randolph-st.

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Germany. 95,000 tickets; 47,500 prizes drawn in five drawings. One prize of 150,000, one of 100,000, one of 80,000, and one of 50,000 Prussian thalers, and others (100 thalers equal to $70 gold). First drawing, June 19, 1872. Tickets for the first drawing: Wholes, $13; halves, $6.50; quarters, $3.50; eighths, $1.75. Tickets for all five drawings: Wholes, $60; halves, $30; quarters, $15.50; eighths, $8.25. Prizes cashed and information given. P. O. Box, [illegible]. THEODOR ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau-st., New York.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice that J. B. Thompson, whose name has appeared in the card of Thompson Bro. & Co for the past year, has no further connection with said firm in any manner whatever. We still continue the lumber business at our old places in Chicago and St. Louis, as successors to Thompson, Bro & Co., under style and firm name of Thompson, Henry & Co. C. C. THOMPSON, R. L. HENRY.

Chicago, Ill., May 17, 1872.

Abstracts of Title.

The undersigned regret that they are compelled to decline, for the present, all orders of whatever nature. They will proceed, with all despatch, to complete orders on hand as nearly as may be in the order the applications have been made.

CHASE BROS. & CO., SHORTALL & HOARD, JONES & SELLERS.

CHICAGO, May 18, 1872.

OFFICE OF C., R. I. & P. R. R. CO.,
April 20th, 1872.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

HUGH RIDDLE, Vice President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

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PROPOSALS.

Army Supplies.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, May 15, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, and by the Post Quartermasters at the posts named below, until 11 o'clock a. m. June 15, 1872, for furnishing the following named supplies at the posts named:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.
2,900 cords of Hard Wood.
FORT RILEY, KANSAS.
1,300 cords of Hard Wood.
900 tons Hay.
FORT HAYS, KANSAS.
2,600 cords of Wood.
2,200 tons Hay.
FORT WALLACE, KANSAS.
500 cords of Hard Wood.
400 tons Hay.
FORT LARNED, KANSAS.
1,300 cords of Wood.
300 tons Hay.
FORT DODGE, KANSAS.
1,300 cords of Wood.
520 tons Hay.
FORT LYON, COL. TER.
580 cords of Wood.
800 tons Hay.
CAMP SUPPLY, IND. TER.
2,600 cords of Wood.
1,100 tons Hay.

The wood to be of the best quality growing in the vicinity of the posts respectively (except Fort Wallace, no wood being procurable in the vicinity of that post), and to be sawed where so specified above, to be cut full four feet long, split to convenient size, and free from small limbs and brush. Bidders will state the kind, or kinds, of wood, and quantity of each kind they propose to furnish. A cord to be 128 cubic feet.

The hay to be good merchantable prairie hay; to be well and securely stacked by the contractor, and in such manner as to be impervious to heavy rains or storms. A clause will be inserted in each contract providing that any damage which may result to the hay from imperfect stacking, must be made good to the Government by the contractor. The hay must be cut before August 31. A ton to be 2,000 pounds.

Separate proposals are invited for furnishing the hay in bales, the bales to be well compressed and securely bound.

Hay for Fort Riley may be cut on the military reservation at that post.

The delivery of the wood to commence on or before August 1, and to be continued at the rate of at least one-fifth of the quantity contracted for, per month.

The delivery of the hay to commence on or before August 1st, and to be completed on or before October 31st, 1872.

Proposals will be received for any portion of the above supplies.

Bids must be made in triplicate and separately for each article and for each post.

Bids from persons who have hitherto failed to carry out contracts with the Government, or to enter into contracts which have been awarded to them, will not be considered, and no bid will be entertained unless the bidder or his representative is present at the opening of the bids, or represented by an agent or attorney, or is known at this office to be responsible.

Payment for one-tenth of the wood and one-fifth of the hay contracted for will be withheld until the contract is filled.

The usual conditions, which can be ascertained at this office, will be imposed upon bidders and contractors, and blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application.

By authority of the Department Commander.

L. C. EASTON,

Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Chief Qr. Mr. Dept. of the Mo.

Proposals for Fuel, Forage, and Straw.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DETROIT, Mich., May 15, 1872.

Sealed proposals in triplicate with a copy of this advertisement attached to each will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. Saturday, June 15, 1872, for supplying this department with the following named quantities of fuel, forage, and straw, more or less, viz:

DETROIT, MICH.
280 cords hickory wood.
60 cords kindling wood.
100,000 pounds anthracite coal.
100,000 pounds bituminous coal.
140,000 pounds oats.
185,000 pounds hay.
45,000 pounds straw.
FORT WAYNE, MICH.
775 cords hard wood (hickory).
775 cords hard wood (beech and maple).
130,000 pounds anthracite coal.
250,000 pounds bituminous coal.
73,875 pounds oats.
86,870 pounds hay.
51,000 pounds straw.
FORT GRATIOT, MICH.
131 cords hard wood.
257,000 pounds anthracite coal.
25,000 pounds oats.
30,000 pounds hay.
17,000 pounds straw.
FORT MACKINAC, MICH.
140 cords hard wood.
130,000 pounds anthracite coal.
25,000 pounds oats.
29,927 pounds hay.
16,621 pounds straw.
FORT BRADY, MICH.
735,000 pounds anthracite coal.
400,000 pounds bituminous coal.
27,000 pounds oats.
31,000 pounds hay.
23,000 pounds straw.

The coal to be of the best quality of the respective kinds, and the wood to be sound, dry, straight, and merchantable, 128 cubic feet to the cord.

The oats must be entirely free from dust and other impurities; that required at Forts Brady and Mackinac to be in good substantial sacks securely sewed, prices to include sacks.

The hay to be timothy. Straw to be oat, wheat, or rye. Prices for each to be designated in bid.

Bids will be received for delivering sailed hay and straw at Forts Mackinac and Brady, and also for loose hay and straw at the latter post.

The fuel and forage to be delivered in the yards or places provided for them at the respective posts.

Deliveries of all the supplies for Forts Brady and Mackinac to be made on or before September 1, 1872, and at the other posts above named at such times, and in such quantities during the year ending June 30, 1873, as the Quartermaster's Department may direct; provided that the fuel required at Fort Wayne may be delivered at the post on or before September 1, 1872.

Payments will be made at this office according to the weights and measurements certified to by the Quartermasters at the places of delivery.

The prices for each article for each post should be separately stated. Bids may be made for one or more of the posts.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible persons that in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth the amount of the contract for its faithful execution.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous, or to accept such portions of any bid, not less than for one post, as may be advantageous to the public interest.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Wood and Coal, Forage and Straw, or either of them, as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned, who will furnish blank forms of proposal, and further information on application.

By order of Brigadier General Cook.

J. A. PATTIE,

Chief Quartermaster Department of the Lakes, Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

Office of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal, 549 Wabash-av.

CHICAGO, May 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, on blanks to be furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 m. of Saturday, May 25, 1872, where plans and specifications of the work to be performed can be seen.

The right to reject any or all bids is expressly reserved, should it be deemed for the interest of the Company to do so.

WM. T. CASGRAIN, Chief Engineer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

To Whom it May Concern: The copartnership heretofore existing between William Walsh & E. M. Fuller under the name and style of WALSH & FULLER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the late firm of Walsh & Fuller are to be collected, and all claims against said firm to be settled by Emery & Fuller. In Witness Whereof We, this 17th day of May, 1872, affix our hands.

WILLIAM WALSH,
E. M. FULLER,
FRANKLIN EMERY.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 18.

...eek has been one of considerable activity ...ce and speculation generally, and espe... speculations in grain. The price of wheat ...uated over a greater range during the ... weeks than during any similar period ...e war. This has been due almost entirely ...manipulation of cliques, who have been ... advance prices in consequence of the ...ock in this market. Receipts have been ...ecause the farmers were busy planting, ...d not stop to market what wheat they ...hand, be that much or little. But ordi... receipts of grain begin to increase here ...e 20th or 25th of May, and there seems no ... for doubting that this will be the experience ...r, and if so, will favor a return to a lo... condition of the market.

...y continues easy in this market, and bids ... for some time yet.

...nge continues scarce, and sells between ...t from 15c to 50c per $1,000 premium.

...ovements of currency to the country are ..., but are increasing.

...y railway companies, it seems, have not ...ed their scheme of consolidation yet, and ...ks are fluctuating considerably on the ...ts of being able to accomplish it.

...llowing quotations for local stocks are ...ed by Hammond & Watson:

Banks.	Bid.	Asked.
...tional	138	
...ational	125	130
...ational	131½	
...rcial National	130	140
...cial Exchange National	106	
... National	123	
... National	108	
...unty National	108	
Miscellaneous.		
... Fire Extinguisher	90	95
...ivision Railway	168	175
... City Railway	150	160
...Division Railway	96	
...Watch Co	107	
...r of Commerce	95	
...rance.		
...	102	105
...hamber of Commerce		95½
...mmercial Exchange Bank		106

STOCKS AND BONDS.

...s. Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, fur... quotations for Government bonds and local ...es, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
...States 6s of '81	118½	118¾
...'62	113	113¼
...'64	113	113¼
...'65	113½	114
...'65, Jan. and July	115¼	115½
...'67, Jan. and July	116	115¾
...'68, Jan. and July	115½	116½
...States new 5 per cents	111½	
...States currency 6s	115½	116
...n Pacific gold 7-30s		100 and int
... County and Town 10s		95@98
... City 7s		100 and int
...unty 7s		100 and int
...change		113¾
... exchange (large drafts)	109@110	
...d gold coupons	113¼	113¼

LATEST.

...YORK, May 18.—Money easy; opened 5@ ...at 2@3. Gold opened at 113¼, fell to 113⅛, ...ell, at 113@113⅛. Loans 1@2 for carrying. ...s, $52,000,000. Shipments to-day, $537,000; ...$3,257,000. Governments quiet and ... State bonds quiet.

...s advanced considerably on efforts of ...cover. The practical certainty of the ...se of the supplemental Treaty of Wash... imparts great strength to the market. The ...se was on Erie and C. C. & I. C. The ...old up to 73¾, the latter 46¾. It is rumor... Vanderbilt party has taken hold of the lat... The market closed strong and active.

...g, 109¼.

...'81	118¾	Coupons, '67	116¼
...'62	117½	Coupons, '68	116¼
...'64	113¾	U. S. 10-40s	111¼
...'65	113¾	Currency 6s	115½
...new	110⅝	New 5s	111½
...bonds:			
...	96	Old Virginias	48
...nessees	71¾	Old N. Carolinas	33
...nessees	71¾	New N. Carolinas	20¼
...rginias	55		
...s closed:			
...	96	St. Paul	60
...Telegraph	76¾	St. Paul preferred	79½
...llver	89	Wabash	75½
...Express	99½	Wabash preferred	86
...Fargo Ex	89	Fort Wayne	97
...n Express	70¾	Terre Haute	23
...States Ex	80	Terre Haute pfd	50
...Mail	80¾	Chicago & Alton	117½
...ork Central	98	C & A. preferred	119
...ntral scrip	92¾	Ohio & Mississippi	48¾
...	73¾	C., C. & C	92
...eferred	92	C., B. & Q	132
...	127	Lake Shore	95¾
...preferred	130	Indiana Central	40¾
...Central	115¼	Illinois Central	136
...Wood	90¾	Union Pacific stocks	39¾
...estern	76¾	Union Pacific bonds	93¾
...estern pfd	94	Cent. Pacific bonds	101¾
...Island	112	D. L. & Western	107
...ney Cent	108¾	Hartford & Erie	10¾

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 18.

...following are the receipts and shipments ...grain, and produce for the past twenty-...s:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
...bris	6,023	4,497	3,898	3,289
...bu	28,718	57,736	17,706	92,656
...bu	231,450	272,347	141,800	99,065
...bu	35,800	50,860	29,172	40,693
...bu		1,921	400	4,0
...bu	2,750	1,755	1,245	1,355
...seed, lbs	7,744	22,945	62,098	
...lbs	2,360			
...corn, lbs		4,000	5,460	30,890
...meats, lbs	178,090	31,470	303,100	416,080
...		18	8	
...	20		10	303
...	10,450	28,200	36,200	20,583
...lbs	38,141	13,189	1,080	24,400
...lbs	52,874	65,825	270	83,950
...No	7,874	4,192	7,354	5,814
...No	1,637	742	3,578	2,915
...	898	510		600
...	153,907	76,452	45,290	81,934
...bris	188	20	304	350
...	227,988	406,118	1,918	81,334
...	4,978	9,245	596	957
...	3,850	3,884	1,313	3,479
...m	4,770	3,170	1,200	2,032
...	325	8	117	235
...	9,158		2,084	1,900

...rawn from store yesterday for city con...: 1,412 bu wheat; 745 bu corn; 3,949 bu ...bu rye; 77¼ bu barley.

...following grain has been inspected into ...up to 10 o'clock this morning: 31 cars ...; 384 cars and 83,700 bu corn; 61 cars oats; ...rye; 2 cars barley. Total, (470 cars) 380,000 ...

...following were the reported receipts and ...nts of breadstuffs and stock at this point ...week ending with this morning, and for ...onding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.

	May 18, 1872.	May 11, 1872.	May 20, 1871.
...bris	36,386	33,479	24,605
...bu	107,572	97,670	253,078
...bu	995,854	911,604	988,629
...bu	185,820	161,451	210,530
...u	16,767	16,468	16,971
...bu	17,325	14,545	11,478
...gs, No	40,980	40,981	33,689
...No	16,761	10,919	14,281

SHIPMENTS.

	May 18, 1872.	May 11, 1872.	May 20, 1871.
...bris	30,295	29,800	24,934
...bu	141,927	97,839	307,997
...bu	2,075,791	1,102,263	838,177
...bu	292,352	78,195	186,292
...bu	16,265	12,635	9,025
...bu	8,850	23,382	3,477
...gs, No	89,650	40,780	29,337
...No	15,366	12,643	12,113

...leading produce markets were moderately ...to-day. Provisions were easier. The ...al cereals were all higher, but generally ...ed at the close. The receipts are on the ...se, and are not much exceeded by the ship...excepting corn. The shipments of corn ...week are more than double the receipts. ...markets give but very little encourage...o higher prices in breadstuffs; they remain ...tanly dull without buyers.

...grocery market was without change in any ...particular. The demand, as for several ...past, was light, being mainly restricted to ...orders of a miscellaneous character to sup...e current wants of country merchants. ...s were again excited and unsettled, the ...being upwards, in sympathy with New ... At the reduction noted yesterday sugars ...firm, and with a better de... prices would again advance. ...e stocks are moderate. Rice, soaps, and ...remain steady and firm. Teas are also ...held with decided firmness, as the late ...es at the East has not yet been responded ... Syrups are dull and easy. Under the ...of dry goods there were no new features to ... Only a moderate degree of activity was ...ed in any department of the market, ...hile there was no material softening of ...e prevalent feeling was by no means ... Prints, linens, seasonable dress goods, ...arpetings met with a fair inquiry, but ...from this, trade was inactive. The cheese ...t remains quiet and easy. Receipts are ...sing, and there are indications of an early ... Coal remains dull and weak at $9 50@ ...for Lackawanna; at $9 50 for Erie, and at ...for Wilmington. In the butter market ...was little doing, the inquiry being largely ...ed to supplying local wants. Sales were ...at former rates. Bagging was in light re...t at the quoted prices, or at 39c for Stark; at ...Philadelphia, and at 35c for American and ...l River. Fish remains quiet and easy. ...fruits are in steadily active demand, and ...domestic and foreign varieties are being held ...decided firmness. Oranges and lemons are ...e and advancing. Oils were in good de... and were generally firm. Turpentine was ...igher, with which exception values were un.... Paints and colors are meeting with a ...demand, and prices are tending upward. ...hides, and leather were unchanged. The ...t for lumber at the yards continues active, ...prices are well sustained. Metals and tin...stock were active and firmly held at former .... Nails and naval stores sold quite freely, ...e prevailing feeling was one of firmness. ...stocks are ample. Building materials were ...and firm at former prices. There are no ...features to mark in the markets for poultry, ...s, and seeds, a fair business being done. ...and wool were firm.

...whisky were more active, and a shade eas...holders being willing to sell, in a small way, ...e price bid yesterday; but offerings were ...large. It is stated that are no wines here, ...the sales are of country product,—most... arrive. Sales to-day were reported of 400 ...l at 88½c per gallon.

...the freights were again 1c lower, though the ...e was really established late yesterday af...noon, and were moderately active at the re.... Rates by sail were 6c for corn to Buffa..., for wheat to do, 8c for oats to do; 12@12½c ...corn to Oswego; 13@13½c for do to Kingston. ...tch rates were quoted at 22@23c on corn to ...York, 25c to wheat to do; and 27c on corn ...Portland and Boston. A total of 10 grain char... was reported, which will carry out 334,000 bu ...

...visions were tame, and a shade easier. ...the live hogs were reported strong at yester...'s quotations. There was literally no ...ly, and not much offered. Mess pork was ...50c per brl lower. Lard 2½c per 100 lbs lower, and ...meats nominally unchanged. The movement of provisions is relaxing, except that meats continue to come forward with moderate freedom, and are shipped out at about the same rate. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $12 60; do seller June, $12 65@12 70; do seller July, $12 95; seller August nominal at $13 15; prime mess, $11 50. Lard, cash or seller May, $8 80; do seller June, $8 80@8 85; do seller July, $8 85@8 90. Summer lard, $8 25. Dry salted meats 4½c for shoulders; 6½c for short ribs, and 6⅝@7c for short clear. Boxed meats ¼@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 9@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5½@6c for shoulders; 7½c@7¾ for short ribs; 8c for clear; 11@11½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9 00; extra mess beef, $10 00. Beef hams, $24 00@25 00. City tallow, 8¼@8⅜c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork seller the month at $12 60; 500 brls do, seller June, at $12 70; 250 brls do seller July at $12 95; 200 tcs lard at $8 80; 500 tcs do at $8 82½; 1,000 tcs do at $8 80; 100 tcs summer do at $8 37½; 200 tcs do at $8 26; 200 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8½c.

Flour was very quiet, and steady. The improvement in wheat enabled holders to resist the temptation to reduced prices, presented in the face of a very light demand; especially as stocks are small. The shipping demand is visibly affected by the fact that California is now sending flour eastward by rail at a cost of $2 00@3 00 per bbl. the outside to New England points. Some of the flour reached Council Bluffs yesterday, and if the present profit on flour here, should be continued for awhile, our Western millers may expect a formidable competition from the Pacific coast. White winter extras were quoted to-day at $9 50@11 00, with some fancy grades selling as high as $13 00. Good to choice spring extras, $7 25@8 25; fair to medium do at $6 00@7 00; spring superfines at $4 75@5 75; and rye at $4 50@4 75. Sales to-day were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Nashville Eagle) at $10 00; 100 brls spring extras at $8 75; 250 brls do at $8 50; 300 brls do at $8 25; 100 brls do at $7 75; 100 brls do at $7 00; 100 brls spring superfines at $5 25; total, 1,100 brls. Bran was weak and lower; sales were 60 tons at $14 00 on track. Also 10 tons middlings at $15 00 delivered.

Wheat was not particularly active, but more so than on Friday, and decidedly stronger, the bulk of the sales being made at ½c advance on the average of yesterday. Liverpool was early reported 1d per 100 lbs higher, and New York was steadier, which brought out a free demand from the short interest—probably as large now as at any time since the fire. The great strength of the market yesterday, and the disproportionate advance to-day, show that the market is very strong, and lends color to the current statement that all the wheat now here, and most of that which can arrive here for some time to come, is controlled by a very few holders. At the same time our stock in store is diminishing very slowly, the reason being that holders are careless about selling; most of the wheat reported sold for cash being in reality on seller the month, which can be settled without delivery of the grain. It is this scarcity of cash wheat *in the market* that keeps up prices, not so much the fear that there will be a scarcity. Our wheat prospects are improving, but those of Great Britain are said to be very backward, the advices from Liverpool to-day reporting miserable weather. Other grades than No 2 spring were neglected, it being almost impossible for buyers and sellers to agree on a price, with the rapid fluctuations on No. 2. Seller June opened at $1.51½, advanced to $1.54, fell to $1.53¾, improved to $1.54, and declined to $1.52¾, closing firmer at $1.53¼. Seller July sold at $1.53@1.55¼, closing at $1.54¾. Seller August sold at $1.43@1.44¾; and seller the year at $1.25½@1.26. Seller the month closed at $1.52. Cash sales were reported of 6,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.52¼; 1,000 bu do at $1.52; 800 bu do at $1.51; 400 bu by sample at $1.54. Total, 8,400 bu.

Corn was moderately active, and ½c higher, being reported 3d per 480 lbs higher (29s) in Liverpool, with a steady New York. There was a much better demand for cash corn, brought out by the further decline in lake freights, and this would probably have resulted in a greater advance but for the fact of more liberal receipts. There was little change to note in the character of the speculative trading; it was active as usual, and largely on outside accounts, many persons filling in for June, and opening up new trades for August. The stock of cribbed corn along the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad is now reported at 3,250,000 bu; that on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line at 1,300,000 bu. Seller June opened at 48½c, improved to 49½c, and declined slowly to 48½c, closing at 48½c. Seller July sold at 49½@50½c, and seller August at 51@51½c, both closing at the inside. No. 2 common closed at 47½c for regular. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 49½c; 85,000 bu do at 48½c; 15,000 bu do at 48¾c; 47,400 bu do at 48c; 10,000 bu do at 47¾c; 65,000 bu do at 47½c; 10,000 bu do at 47½c; 11,200 bu do at 49c afloat; 5,600 bu do at 48½c; 400 bu rejected at 45½c; 800 bu do at 45½c; 16,000 bu do at 45c. Total, 216,400 bu.

Oats were active and irregular, the market advancing ½c above yesterday's highest quotations, but closed weak, with most of the improvement lost. The market appeared to be manipulated, but not sufficiently to make it hold up throughout. Seller June opened at 42½c, advanced to 43½c, with large sales, and declined to 42½c at the close. Seller the month sold at 41½@43c, and seller July at 42¼@43¼c, both closing dull at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 13,200 bu (fresh), at 43c; 4,800 bu do at 42½c; 24,200 bu do at 42c; 10,000 bu do at 41½c; 650 bu white, by sample, at 46c. Total, 42,800.

Rye was in fair demand, though not wanted so extensively as yesterday, and was firm at nearly the outside prices reported for Friday. Cash sales were made of 18,200 bu No 2 at 83c.

Barley was in light demand, but was somewhat firmer, with enhanced preference for receipts in the Central Elevator. Cash sales were confined to 400 bu No 2 (Central) at 66c; and 1,200 bu do at 61c; 2,800 bu do (Northwestern) at 61c; 2,000 bu do at 60c; 400 bu No. 3 (Rock Island) at 50c; 400 bu by sample at 70c. Total, 7,200 bu.

The Pacific Railroad is serving an important purpose in enabling the people of the East to exchange produce with those of the far West, to an extent not dreamed of a year ago. San Francisco is taking large quantities of bacon, hams, and lard from the Mississippi Valley, and sending flour to New England points by the same route. Of the former the San Francisco *Market Review* says:

The arrivals by rail, from Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, etc., continue of considerable importance, the assortment consisting largely of bacon, hams, shoulders, and lard. The market for smoked meats and lard appears to be healthful. Although there is considerable stock accumulation of sugar cured hams, yet the comparatively low prices at which A 1 meats can now be procured causes a largely-increased consumption, and thus the stock seems to work off like magic. We note the stocking out of a 550 brl. lot of Eastern mess pork. The balance consisted of 100 brls. All the remainder of the invoice has of necessity been peddled out in small lots, occupying months in its disposal. As before remarked in these columns, barrelled pork is slow of sale on this coast, as compared with times past. The great demand is for smoked meats. Formerly bacon sides, but now sugar-cured hams largely enter the miner's camp. The demand for lard is unprecedented large, with purchases to arrive from Chicago upon terms withheld. We note a contract purchase of 1,000,000 lbs. light side meats, at Chicago for this market.

LATEST.

In the afternoon there was little doing, till the time of the call, the operators occupying their time in admiring the new decorations of the hall, formed by stringing telegram tapes from one pillar to another—giving a new style of *tapes*-try. At the call mess pork was weak; lard firmer, indicating that there are some fears of a corner on this month. Wheat was weak. Corn was firmer. Oats a shade firmer. The following were the sales on the call: 5,000 bu wheat, seller June, at $1.53¼; 45,000 bu do at $1.53¼; 30,000 bu do at $1.53; 5,000 bu do at $1.52⅞; 5,000 bu do, seller August, at $1.44½; 20,000 bu corn, seller June, at 48½c; 5,000 bu do, seller July, at 49½c; 35,000 bu do at 49¼c; 10,000 bu do, seller August, at 50¼c; 5,000 bu do, seller September, at 51¼; 5,000 bu oats, seller June, at 42½c; 25,000 bu do at 42½c.

The following were the closing prices on the call, at 3:30 o'clock:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller the month	$12.55	$12 70
Mess pork, seller June	12.65	12.70
Mess pork, seller July	12.90	12.95
Mess pork, seller August	13.05	....
Mess pork, seller the year	....	....
Lard, cash or seller the month	8 77½	8.85
Lard, seller June	8 75	8 90
Lard, seller July	8 85	....
Lard, seller the year	....	....
Wheat, cash	1.51	1.52
Wheat, seller June	1.52¾	1.52⅞
Wheat, seller June and July	....	....
Wheat, seller July	1.53¾	1.53⅞
Wheat, seller August	1.44	1.45
Wheat, seller the year	1.24¾	1.25¼
Corn, cash	....	47⅞
Corn, seller June	48½	48⅝
Corn, seller July	49½	49¾
Corn, seller August	50¼	50⅜
Corn, seller first half August	....	....
Corn, seller September	51⅛	51¼
Oats, cash	41½	42
Oats, seller June	42½	42⅝
Oats, seller July	42	42⅛

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 18.

BUTTER—The general features of this market were the same as noted from day to day for a week past. The inquiry was light, being mainly restricted to supplying the current wants of local customers, and prices continue weak and declining. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, packed, at 25@26c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@21c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—In the bagging market only a moderate degree of activity was witnessed, and prices were steady and uniform, ranging as follows: Stark, 39c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade was active, and a firm feeling prevailed: Stucco, $2.75@2.85; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ℔ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair ℔ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ℔ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ℔ brl. The following are the ruling prices for domestic window glass:

FIRST QUALITY.

Size.	No. lights per box.	Per box 50 ft.	Size.	No. lights per box.	Per box 50 ft.
6x 8	150	$5.75	8x12	75	$6 75
6x10	120	6.25	8x13	69	6.75
6x12	100	6 75	8x14	64	7 00
7x 9	114	5.75	8x15	60	7 00
7x14	73	6.00	8x16	56	7.50
8x10	90	6.25	8x18	50	7.50

SECOND QUALITY PER BOX OF 50 FT.

8x10	$5.50
8x11 to 10x13	6.00
9x12 to 10x13	6.00
9x13 to 10x13	6 00
9x14 to 10x14	6 25
9x15 to 10x15	6.25

LEAD AND IRON—Lead pipe and sheet lead, 10c. Bar iron, 6c.

CAST IRON FOR BUILDINGS—Columns, plates, sills, etc., 4½@5¼c.

Wrought iron, such as gratings and shutters, 12½@15c.

BROOM CORN—There was a better demand and quotations ruled firm as follows: Common at $40.00@75.00 per ton; fair to prime, green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00, and brush, $110.00@160.00.

BEANS—Following are the prices now ruling: $2 50@2.60 for fair to choice medium, and $2.70 do for navy.

CHEESE—Sales were chiefly at inside quotations, though in a small way outside prices were being realized for the best goods. The supply is increasing and prices are looking downward. We quote: New York factory, new, 15@16c; Ohio factory, new, 13@14c; Western, factory, new, 12@14c.

COAL—Prices were without quotable change. There was only a limited business doing at the following rates: Lehigh, prepared, $11 00; Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9 50; Cherry Mine, $8 50@9.00; Indiana $8 00; Hocking Valley, $8 00; Blossburg, $9.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6 00.

CANNED GOODS—Remain steady and firm at former prices. We repeat our list, as follows:

Peaches, 3 lb	$2.75@2.80
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	3 00
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3 25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3 25
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4.25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.20
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.60
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	2.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.50
Peas, 2 lb	2.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2 75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.10
Lobster, 1 lb	2.15
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1 25

COOPERAGE—There was a meagre inquiry, and prices ruled easy as follows: Pork barrels, $1 25@1 35; lard, tierces, $1.65@1 75; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.15; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $11.50@20 00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12 00@16.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $32.00@38 00 per m.

EGGS—Sold to a fair extent at a range of 12½@13c per doz.

FISH—An easy feeling prevaded this market, though nominally prices were unchanged. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5 50@5.75; No. 2 do, $4 75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9 75@10.00; No. 1 bay, $8 50@8 75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.50@8.00; No. 2 mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.75@6.00; George's cod, $6.75@7.00; box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; box scaled, 40@45c; California salmon, half bbl, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—All descriptions of dried fruits were in fair request, and the general market was firm as previously quoted: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 10@12½c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, $3 20@3 80; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 37@38c; pitted cherries, 37@38c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; do Michigan, 11@12c.

GREEN FRUITS—The following prices are being realized: Apples, $4.00@6.00; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13 00@14 00 for cultivated; lemons $5.75@6.25; oranges, Messina, ℔ box, $5.75@6.00; do Palermo, $5 25@6.00.

GROCERIES—Coffees were firm at the advance established yesterday. Sugars, rice, soaps, and spices were also firm. Syrups were quoted dull and weak. There was a light business doing at the following prices:

BI CARB SODA—7@8½c.

COFFEES—O G Java, 29@30½c; Java No 2, 26½@27½c; choice Rio, at 21½@22½c; prime do, at 21@21½c; good do, at 20½@21c; common do, 20@20½c; Singapore, at 24½@25c; Costa Rica, at 24½@25c; Maracaibo, at 24@24½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 18@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, at 7½@8½c; Carolina, at 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 11¾@11⅞c; A, No 2, at 11¾@11⅞c; B, at 11⅝@11¾c; XC, at 11⅜@11½c; C, at 11¼@11⅜; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 10@10½c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1 25@1 30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1 25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6¾c; German mottled, at 7½@7¾c; White Lily, 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4¾c; palm at 4@4¼c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—Nothing new was reported in the market for this staple. An active demand existed, and the market was firm. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: Timothy, beater pressed, $18.00@20 00; do loose pressed, $16 50@19 00; prairie pressed, $10 00@12.00. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $16.00@18 00; prairie, loose, $11 00@12 00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1 50, according to distance.

HIDES—Business was again fairly active, and the market was firm, both for green and dry stock. The following are the prices current: Green city butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; veal kip, prime, 14c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 20c; dry calf, 25c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@70c; grubby, 3c; scored, cut or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—There was a meagre inquiry for this class of goods. Yet prices were firm as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@7c	
Bar iron	5	@5 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@	5 9-10 rates
Light band	5 6-10@	5 3-10 rates
Hoop	6 3-10@	6 6-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@	5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5	@5 3-10 rates
Half oval and half round	5 6-10@	5 9-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron	8½	@9 rates
Norway nail rods	8½	@9 rates
German plow steel	10½	@13 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@12 rates
Spring and tire steel	10	@12 rates

LEATHER—This market continues quiet, with prices steady and firm. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says of the New York market: "The business of the week has been quite limited, with a slight weakening of prices in some descriptions. Although there have been quite a number of Eastern manufacturers in town looking over the stocks, they have deferred making any heavy purchases, hoping to obtain their supplies at a lower price a little later in the season." We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line city, ℔ lb	40@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	65
Kip, veals	1.00@	1.10
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	26@	29
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	26
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1 25
Rough upper, 11 to 18 lbs	35@	37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@	34
Rough upper, damaged	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@	35
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	31@	33
"B A" sole	31@	33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@	1 00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@	2.00
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.85@	2 00
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.80@	1.90
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1 50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market was again active, and a firm feeling prevailed:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15 50; do, 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17 00; do roofing, IC, $15 50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 53c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 50c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 48c; tin'd copper, 46c.

WIRE—Nos 5 to 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bbls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—Following the prices now current:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 19 @	20
Sisal ropes, ℔ lb	17 @	18
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	22 @	23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @	23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	@	18
Oakum, ℔ bale	5 00 @	6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6 50 @	7 00
Tar ℔ brl	5 50 @	6 00

NAILS—Business was not active and quotations ruled firm as follows: 60d, per keg, $5 75; 8d, per keg, $6 00; 6d, per keg, $6 25; 4d, per keg, $6 50; 3d, per keg, $7.25; fine 3d, per keg, $9.50; blue 3d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $8.00.

OILS—Turpentine was firm at an advance of 2c. Other oils ruled steady and unchanged. We now quote: Carbon, 22½@23c; extra winter lard oil, 80c; No 1, 73c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 95c @$1 00; do, strictly pure, $1 10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 70.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—The market continues active, and prices are firm, with an advancing tendency. We quote:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ @12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow White	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	5.00
English Ven red	4 00
English orange mineral	15.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.50
Whiting	2 50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POULTRY—The market was fairly active, at unchanged prices. We quote: Live chickens, $4 50@5.00 per doz; live turkeys, 13@14 per lb.

POTATOES—We quote the market active at the annexed prices: 50@60c for Western, 85@90c for good straight Ohio peach-blows, and 30@45c for mixed Western.

SALT—The market was active at former quotations: Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2 05; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

SEEDS—We now quote as follows: Clover, $5.00 for good to prime, and $6.00@6 50 for mammoth. Millet at $1.35@1.40, and Hungarian at $1.40@1.60. Timothy at $2.40@2.50 for fair to good; $2.40@2.75 for prime.

TEAS—Dealers report a good demand, and, under moderate stocks, the market is exceedingly firm. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@63c; good 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1 10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1 10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1 20@1 40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Prices range the same as for the past fortnight or more. There is a steady, fair inquiry at the subjoined quotations:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 55@60c.

WOOD—Is in active request and prices are firm, as follows: Beech, $10.00; Maple, $11 00; Hickory, $12 00; slabs, $7 00 delivered.

WOOL—Prices remain firm and unchanged. The stocks are small. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@68c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	36@42c
Unwashed, medium	40@50c
Unwashed, coarse	45@50c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	62@73c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review of the Week Ending May 18.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 18.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,293	6,584	19
Tuesday	4,899	8,114	299
Wednesday	3,535	8,553	739
Thursday	2,357	7,574	859
Friday	1,581	7 674	890
Saturday	790	3,170	395
Total	16,640	42,679	3,148
Last Week	11,440	39,943	3,693
Week before last	17,290	65,135	6 959
Week ending April 27	13,889	45,665	4,582
Total	59,259	194,944	27,982
Since January 1, 1872	236 811	1,190,745	149,98..
Same period 1871	161,941	656,831	156,377
Increase	44 870	433,195	....
Decrease	....	....	6,316

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2 437	4,272	....
Tuesday	1,816	3,813	....
Wednesday	1,055	5,880	....
Thursday	2,795	6,060	....
Friday	....	....	....
Saturday	3,678	7,334	....
Total	12 241	28,419	....

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	Per 100 lbs—Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	78	90
To Albany	75	96
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	45	55
To Dunkirk	42½	53½
To Cleveland	30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	35	38

The following minimum weights are the least will be taken:

	Pounds.
Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	16,000
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	18,000
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE—The past week has been a fairly active one in this branch of trade, but the large receipts and the unsettled and generally unsatisfactory condition of the markets below, have operated to keep prices weak, and they have been in buyers' favor throughout. During the opening days the feeling was much depressed, and, save for especially desirable lots, concessions had to be made, but as the week advanced buyers took hold with a little more confidence, and prices crept back to about the closing range of last week. The offerings have been exceptionally fine, the proportion of rough thin lots being noticeably small. The best droves were taken on New York, Albany and Boston account at $6.00@6.50 for choice to extra droves, averaging from 1,250 to 1,450 lbs, while fair to good fleshy steers of from 1,050 to 1,350 lbs were in steady request for such points as Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, at $5.00@5.85. The demand for stock steers continues fair, and, as the supply has been light, former rates were still sustained, sales making at $3.75@4.00 for common light roughish lots, and at $4.50@4.85 for medium to good droves, averaging from 900 to 1,050 lbs. There has been a good demand for fat cows, at $3.50@5.00. Common descriptions are not sought after at $3 50@4.25. New milch cows and veal calves have been saleable at about last week's prices, or at $25 00@60.00 for the former, and at $3 75@5 75 for the latter. To-day the market was moderately active, and prices were steady and unchanged. Shippers and local dealers took hold with considerable freedom, and with the exception of a few scattering lots everything sold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.65
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5-year-old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5 90@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5 50@5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@4.85
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3 50

HOGS—The hog trade opened active this week, and prices have ruled firm and higher. The receipts have been somewhat larger than during the preceding week, but the supply at no time exceeded the demand, and values steadily appreciated, the advance reaching fully 20@25c per 100 lbs on all grades. The closing prices are $4.10@4 30 for common to choice.

To-day the market opened active and steady at the advanced prices, but toward noon the demand fell off, and an easier feeling obtained. No material reduction was sustained, however, and we quote common at $4 10@4 12½; medium at $4 15@4.20, and good to choice at $4.25@4.30.

SHEEP—There are no important changes to note in the sheep market. The supply continues small, and short of the demand, and prices remain firm in consequence. We quote woolled sheep at $4 75@6.00 for common; at $6 75@7 00 for medium, and at $7 25@8.25 for good to choice. Shorn sheep are salable at $4 50@5.25. Lambs are in demand at $3.50@5 00 per head.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 18.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments
Lumber, feet m	3,889	1,315
Shingles, m	4,770	1,200
Lath, pieces m	332	117

CARGOES—The market for cargoes to-day was active, and quotations were firm and unchanged. At the close several cargoes remained over. Shingles and lath were steady at former quotations.

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$ 21.00
Good to choice strips and boards	16 00@17 00
Common strips and boards	13 00@15 00
Common mixed lumber	12.00@13 00
Joist and scantling	12 25@12.50
Shingles	2 90@ 3.00
Lath	3 25@ 3.50
Pickets	11.00@12.00

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ℔ m	$3 00
Ludington, ℔ m	2 75
Pentwater, ℔ m	2 50
Muskegon, ℔ m	2 25
White Hall, ℔ m	2 25@2 50
Grand River, ℔ m	2.25

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ℔ cord	3 00
Railroad ties	9
Two Rivers—Lumber ℔ m	2 87½
Ahnepee—Wood ℔ cord	2.75
Ahnepee—Railroad ties	9
Ahnepee—Cedar posts	3½@4
Ahnepee—Shingles	25
Menominee	3 00
Oconto	3.50

Sales were as follows:

Cargo schr Tuscola, from White Lake, 150 m ft common mixed 1-inch, at $12 50; 2 do at $12 00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo scow Monitor, from White Lake, 80 m ft common mixed at $12.50; 25 m lath at $3.50. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo scow Owen, from White Lake, 120 m ft common mixed at $12.50; 20 m lath at $3.25. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo scow Ada, from White Lake, 100 m ft common mixed at $12 50; lath at $3.25. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Moss, from Ludington, 103 m ft joist and scantling at $12.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Speed, from Point Sauble, 100 m ft mixed lumber, at $12.00 for short joist and $15.00 for balance. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Live Oak, from Muskegon, 150 m ft ordinary strips and boards, at $15.50; 100 m lath, at $3.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo barge Wolverine, from Grand Haven, 183 ft strips and boards, at $16 00; 15 m lath, at $3.50. Sold by E M Doubleday.

Cargo barge W. Burns, from Grand River, 87 m ft common boards and strips, at $13 00; 55 m ft joist and scantling at $12.60; 3 m pickets, at $10.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Trio, from White Lake, 60 m ft joist and scantling, and mixed, at $12 50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Blackhawk, from Manistee, 80 m ft joist and scantling, at $12 50; 36 m ft timber, at $20 00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

There are no new features to note in connection with this market. Business was active, and prices ruled firm at the annexed range:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38 00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22 00@24 00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	33 00@35 00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	15.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	17.00@18 00
Fencing	17.00@18.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	19.00@26.00
Pickets, square	16 00@18 00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16 00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18 00
Cedar posts, round	20 00@25 00
Lath	4 00@ 4 25
Sawed singles, No. 1	1 75@ 2 00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 3.75

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30 00@35 00
Ash (dry)	30 00@35 00
Whitewood (dry)	30 00@35 00
Black walnut (clear)	60 00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common (in cargo lots)	17.00
Hickory	25 00@30 00
Cherry	30.00@50 00

ON TRACK.

Prices were firm and unchanged. The demand was good:

A or star shingles	$3.12½@3 25
No 1 sawed shingles	1 50 @2.00

Relative to the present condition and prospects of the log "drive" in Michigan, the Menomonee *Herald* of a recent date has the following:

"The drive on the Menomonee holds about the same, except that the expectation which we mentioned last week of getting 140,000,000 has been reduced to a certainty of getting nearly that amount. We understand that the upper dam on Little River is full, and that the logs will be started from there this week. Parties are also driving on Little Cedar, but very slowly.

"Logs are costing a little more than usual to drive, but, taken in connection with the favorable winter, they will not average much higher. Lumber is well up in Chicago, our mills are slashing at it briskly; and as far as this river is concerned the prospects for a profitable season's work was never brighter.

"North and south from here however, it is blue. The Oconto is 'hung up,' and the men are nearly all down, as it is useless for them to attempt to do anything with the water at the stage it is now. The other streams in that vicinity are much in the same condition. On the Peshtigo they are fearful that they will not get as many as they expected to a short time since, but are confident of having at least 30,000,000, nearly two-thirds of the product. North of us, on Cedar River, their logs are nearly all in the main river, and they hope to get a majority of them down. Further north, matters remain much as we reported them last week.

"All things considered, our own river occupies a very enviable position. The class of lumber made here is commanding excellent prices.

"The mills are all at work nearly as early as usual, and we have a certainty of more than the usual amount of logs."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............May 18.

Schr C. L. Johnson, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Mary Booth, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Crosthwaite, Bay City, 395 m lumber.
Schr Reindeer, Grand Haven, 900 railroad ties.
Schr W. H. Willard, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Octavia, Ludington, 125 m lumber.
Schr Little Bell, Muskegon, 114 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Coral, Duck Lake, 90 m lumber, 75 m lath, 8 m shingles.
Schr Silver Cloud, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 160 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr R. B. Hubbard, Pentwater, 2,200 railroad ties.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 8 m lath.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 10 m lumber, 300 m shingles.
Schr Live Oak, Muskegon, 155 m lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Jones, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Scow Monitor, White Lake, 70 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Scow Magdalena, Saugatuck, 50 cds wood.
Scow D. R. Owens, White Lake, 115 m lumber, 120 m lath.
Scow Ada, White Lake, 95 m lumber.
Scow J. B. Chapin, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Scow Orion, Muskegon, 2,300 railroad ties.
Scow W. Bates, St. Joseph, 40 cds wood.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, 150 m brick.
Barge Wm. Burns, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 181 pkg fish, and sundries.
Bark Chas. K. Nims, Buffalo, 695 tons coal.
Schr Tuscola, White Lake, 150 m lumber.
Schr Sailor Boy, White Lake, 1,500 railroad ties.
Schr Honest John, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Scow Fannie and Floy, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr Barbarian, Menominee, 400 m posts.
Schr Caledonia, South Haven, 33 cds wood.
Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Scow A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Scow Granger, Paul's Pier, 60 m lumber.
Barge A. L. Potter, Escanaba, 483 gross tons pig iron.
Schr Speed, Point Sauble, 85 m lumber, 22 m staves.
Schr Eliza Day, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Day Spring, Ahnepee, 1,300 cedar ties, 2,240 cedar posts.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 200 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr R. Campbell, Pine River, 2 m railroad ties, 2 m posts, 200 telegraph poles.
Schr J. O. Moss, Ludington, 140 m lumber.
Schr Peoria, Ford River, 100 m lumber, 4 m cedar posts.
Schr Trader, South Chicago, 10 yds gravel.
Brig Orkney Lass, Kingston, 4,925 bags salt.
Scow Coaster, Black Creek, 30 m lumber, 5 cds wood.
Scow Lillie Gray, Ludwig's Pier, 50 m lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 58 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Bark Cecelia, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr E Scoville, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Pilot, Menominee, 1,500 m shingles.
Schr Lucinda Van Valkenburgh, Oconto, 210 m lumber, 53 m lath.
Schr Abigail, Muskegon, 2,600 railroad ties.
Schr Blackhawk, Manistee, 125 m lumber.
Schr O. Harrison, Manistee, 100 m lumber.
Schr Belle, Ludington, 100 m lumber.

CLEARED............May 18.

Prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburg, 9,800 bu corn, 320 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 189 bags grass seed, 800 brls flour, 91 bales broom corn, and sundries.
Prop Mayflower, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn, 15 brls flour, 32 bu oats, 32 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Bark Monitor, Buffalo, 19,436 bu corn.
Schr West Side, Oswego, 19,707 bu corn.
Schr Thos. S. Mott, Ogdensburg, 25,538 bu oats.
Schr Amoskeag, Port Colborn, 15,639 bu corn.
Schr Mary Helen, White River, sundries.
Scow Cleveland, South Haven, sundries.
Barge A. L. Potter, Escanaba, 625 bars railroad iron.
Schr F. B. Gardner, Port Colborne, 35,128 12-56 bu corn.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 200 bu potatoes and sundries.
Schr James Garrett, Port Colborne, 17,123 bu corn.
Schr Speed, Little Point Sauble, 3 brls flour, and sundries.
Scow Dan Hayes, Manistee, 200 bu potatoes and sundries.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, May 18.—UP—Barks L. C. Woodruff, Parana, Massalon, Acorn, Bissell; Brig Rosarius; schooners Columbian, Melvina, Evaline, Pathfinder, Metropolis, Hubbard, Dan. Fort, Lewis Day, Kate Bruce, M. Fillmore, Gerlach, New Dominion, Young America, Eagle Wing.

DOWN—Propellers Colorado, Lowell, Jay Gould, Idaho, Vanderbilt, Gordon Campbell; schooner Nicholas.

WIND—East.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne, May 16:

DOWN—Prop Maine, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo; schr Grace Whitney, Toledo to Ogdensburg, lumber; schr Trinidad, Chicago to Oswego, wheat.

UP—Schr Send, Ontario to Cleveland, pig iron; schr. New Dominion, of Picton, Johnstown to Milwaukee, pig iron; schr. Albatross, Kingston to Bay City, light; brig W. Y. Emery, Kingston to Port Burwell, light; schrs. B. Folger, Anna Maria; steam barges Westford, Wm. Cowie.

WIND—Northeast, light.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Following are the charters reported: To Buffalo—S. V. R. Watson, Kilderhouse, Sunrise, Pamlico, corn at 6c. To Oswego—Kate Kelley, corn at 12½c. To Kingston—White Cloud, 13c; Foster 13½c. To Portland—Prop B. F. Wade, corn 23½c. To Port Colborne—Corsair and H. C. Potter, corn at 7c.

MILWAUKEE, May 17.—Grain freights are dull and nominally lower, rates being quoted at 8c for wheat to Buffalo, and 13½c to Oswego.

Miscellaneous Items.

LOST OVERBOARD.—Thomas Sexton, an English sailor on the schooner Jennie and Annie, which arrived at Buffalo Wednesday, was scraping the sides of the vessel in Lake Erie, near Long Point, Tuesday, when he fell from the plank, and was drowned in spite of every effort to save him.

NEW BARGES, ETC.—The barges in process of construction at New Jerusalem, on Lake Erie, are rapidly progressing, and their respective outfits being sent forward from Detroit. The new steamer building at Sandusky to ply between Kelly's Island and Put-in-Bay, is now planked, and in a short time will be ready to launch.

SALE OF VESSELS.—The schooner Netta Woodward, of Burwell, was sold a day or two since by Cooper Brothers, to Captain Kemp, of Toronto, for the sum of $9,400 in gold. The Woodward is 190 tons burden, and classes A 1. The steam yacht John Pridgeon, was sold on Tuesday by Arthur Gore to Moffat and others, of Port Huron, on private terms.

FAST TIME.—The propeller India, Captain Ben. Wilkins, gave an exhibit of good speed on her recent trip down from Milwaukee to Detroit, performing the distance in 31 hours and 10 minutes. A good towing feat has just been performed by the tug Bob Anderson, which conveyed a tow of vessels from Detroit to Lake Huron, and returned with a tow to Detroit inside of 21 hours.

OTHER ITEMS—One after another of our fine lake propellers are being converted into lumber barges, the cabins being removed and other changes made. The latest of these conversions is that of the propeller Sun, now a barge, which passed Detroit with several barges in tow. She plied several years between Chicago and Sarnia.

—The tug Vulcan is rendering important service at the Buffalo blockade, in assisting vessels out from the ice. The propeller Lady Franklin has had her upper cabins removed, and in future will serve as a steam barge in the lumber and coal trade, and will tow one barge.

—The Detroit *Tribune* of Saturday says: "Quite a number of canal vessels passed up yesterday afternoon in tow of tugs, facing an east wind, which retarded their progress considerably. Others were due from the same quarter, which doubtless reached the river at the close of the day."

—A Mackinaw correspondent says efforts are to be made to raise the schooner Perch, that lies sunk at the entrance of the harbor. It will be of great value to navigation, for the wreck is in the way.

GREELEY IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

Leading Citizens Thronging to Take the Next President by the Hand—An Address to the Colored People.

Poughkeepsie (May 16) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

Horace Greeley reached this city at 5 o'clock this afternoon. He was met at the depot by Mayor H. G. Eastman, John J. Platt, of the *Eagle*, W. W. Hegeman, of the *News*, the Rev. F. B. Wheeler of the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Mr. Biddle of the African Church. All got into Mayor Eastman's private carriage, and a hack followed containing one or two Poughkeepsians. The party were driven to the Morgan House, where Mr. Greeley was assigned a room. Then the inhabitants began to flock in to take a look and shake the hand of the sage of Chappaqua. The first to step forward was an old gray-headed man. He seized Mr. Greeley by the hand, and, as a tear trickled down his cheek, said: "How de do, Mr. Greeley; my name is Smith." Then came leading citizens, who congratulated Mr. Greeley on his nomination. Mr. Shaw, of the Cooperstown *Journal* was introduced, and was glad to say that his paper had hoisted the name of Greeley for the Presidency. Next came B. Platt Carpenter, Esq., an old friend of Mr. Greeley's in the Constitutional Convention. At 7 o'clock Mr. Greeley took his dinner alone at the Morgan House.

The lecture was given in the old Universalist Church on Cannon street, under the auspices of the M.E. Zion Church, the Rev. Josiah C. Biddle pastor. The Opera House was to have been engaged, but it had already been rented for the production of the play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." At the church the Zion Trustees presided over the ticket arrangement. The pastor, Mr. Biddle, was present, as also many of the deacons, officers, and lay members of the church, but the majority of the audience was white. Mr. Greeley's appearance was the signal for a hearty applause. He was supported by Mayor Eastman and the Rev. Mr. Biddle, who took seats on the platform. Mr. Greeley's face wore its usual benignant expression, and he spoke like a man deeply interested in his subject. Among the audience were the Hon. James C. Doughty, George P. Pelton, M. L. Farnum, Joseph F. H. Talman, Joel Benton, District Attorney Coffin. The first four are prominent Democrats of this city. Mayor Eastman presided and briefly introduced Mr. Greeley by saying that the distinguished gentleman needed no introduction. Mr. Greeley said:

If I had supposed when I promised to give this lecture that I should have stood in the attitude I occupy to-night, I should not have made the agreement to speak. I do not propose to speak on political topics, though I think that there is no field in which knowledge should be more generally diffused, or which presents a more inviting field of study. The subject of my lecture to-night is the past, present, and future of the colored race.

After reviewing the condition of the race, Mr. Greeley said that blood was thicker than water, and he hoped that the time would come when there would be actual social equality between the races. He hoped, and expected to see the time when all educational institutions and all pursuits would be open to the colored people; though the speaker inclined to the opinion that the colored people would prefer to establish schools, colleges, and societies of their own from preference.

The disposition to be benefited by the labor of others rather than their own is one of the chief obstacles to the progress of the colored race. The speaker deprecated the habit of begging for an education, and cited his own experience in the matter. He believed himself much better off for having rough'd it through than if he had gotten an education at the expense of a benevolent institution. He referred to the condition of the Jews and their treatment by other races, and paid a high compliment to the Hebrew race, showing how by self-trust and perseverance they had made their way into the councils of many nations, and had fairly earned and secured an equal place. Mr. Greeley commended the characteristics by which these conditions had been attained. The speaker strongly recommended to the colored people frugality, as conducive to good citizenship in this country. Men can be saving if they will. The colored race, he said, as a rule, are improvident and save nothing. This is mischievous, and calculated to bring injury on the people.

The first need of the colored people in this country is land; the next the means of educating their children to some good trade. The speaker deplored the growing disinclination to learn trades. He advised the colored people to own land and to learn trades, and he counselled co-operation. He cited the cases of railroads, banks, and factories to prove that the rich understood and practiced co-operation, and said that it was as easy for the poor to co-operate as for the rich. Mr. Greeley gave a graphic picture of the formation of the colony which settled Greeley, and of the subsequent trials which have ended in success, and strongly commended it as an example for the colored race to follow.

The lecture was replete with good advice, and interspersed with frequent illustrations fraught with good humor. The lecturer was frequently applauded, and at the close most heartily greeted. It should be said that the arrangements for the lecture were very poor. It had hardly been advertised at all, and not half the inhabitants of the city knew that it was to be given.

At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Greeley was escorted to the Morgan House, where in the main parlor he received the congratulations of many prominent citizens, among whom were the Honorable Abiah Palmer, the Rev. J. S. Beecher, W. W. Hegeman, Henry Smith, J. G. Wood, Mark D. Wilbur, and Cyrus Swain. A multitude numbering about 1,500 gathered outside the hotel to serenade Mr. Greeley. The Eastman band played several airs, and fireworks were abundant. The crowd cheered lustily, and loud calls were made for Mr. Greeley. The Chappaqua farmer was introduced by Mr. Wilber. After the applause had ceased Mr. Greeley said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF POUGHKEEPSIE: It is one of the few privileges of one who stands in my position that he is not allowed to make speeches, for it is feared by his friends, if he talks he might say something [laughter], which is not, perhaps, an unlikely assumption. I therefore, since the fact that speechmaking is not permitted to me, will say no more than that I feel honored by being presented to you in common with my excellent friend, your honorable Senator. I know how fortunate you are in being so worthily represented. I know how fortunate the State is in having such men. I wish there were more sent to its public councils. I am glad to know that a very great local triumph has been achieved for your city by the united action of your Senator and your Representative, for I have felt in times past, that Poughkeepsie was not doing so much as she ought to do to advance her own interests. I believe, if you had been far-seeing enough to have connected yourselves with the Harlem Railroad on the one hand and to have had a feeder on the other reaching to the Erie Road, thereby making yourselves a great coal route, and a great iron producing centre, that Poughkeepsie might have been twice the city she is. But I believe your capitalists have waked up at last, and I believe your city is destined henceforth to march forth at a stride unknown to her recent past. I believe you are destined to see her coal and iron furnaces and factories, and that Poughkeepsie is destined to be one of the foremost cities that line our noble river. In that expectation of the great future just opening before you, I bid you good night.

Mr. Greeley's speech was followed by hearty and prolonged applause. After more music and short speeches by Mayor Eastman and Mr. Wilber, the crowd dispersed, and Mr. Greeley soon after retired, having carefully eschewed politics during the whole day.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

M. Lebrun, the French Minister of Education, has named his three daughters "Jemappes," "Civilization," and "Republic."

—Countess Woewikoff, wife of the Russian Ambassador at Vienna has been robbed of more than 100,000 francs' worth of jewels.

—In Rome they have a moving steam kitchen for cooking for the poor. It will cook for fifteen hundred persons a dinner in less than an hour and a half, and at a sou a plate.

—Worth, the milliner of Paris, has opened a branch shop in London.

—Sir Travers Twiss has left England, completely broken down in mental health.

—A poor woman in a pit village, not very far from the banks of the Wear, was lately about to have her child vaccinated. To assure her that the "matter" was coming from a healthy child, the surgeon mentioned its name. "Na, na, canny man, that bairn belangs tiv a thievish tribe. Aw divvent want my bairn to be myde a thief."

—A man who, by his last will and testament, bequeathed his sins to Prussia, inclosed himself in a wardrobe, after first lighting a stove with charcoal, and, conveying the chimney-pipe into the wardrobe, when comfortably seated therein, he took away quietly the stopper out of the pipe, and so laid on the carbonic acid.

—Violins of Cremona (Stradivarius) commanded enormous prices at a recent sale in London. They belonged to the collection of the late Mr. Gillott, the steel pen manufacturer. One of the instruments was sold for $300, another for $970, and still another for $1,450. Several violoncellos were also disposed of at high prices. The whole collection, comprising 152 specimens, realized $21,000.

—According to the London *Architect* M. Gustav Dore is about to challenge the opinion of the world of art on a grand scale. He has just finished a picture 30 feet long by 20 feet wide, at which he has been working pretty constantly for four years. The subject of this large composition is "Christ Leaving the Temple," and it contains about four hundred figures. This picture is to be shown for a few days in the painter's studio in Paris, and to be sent to London for public exhibition.

—A somewhat notable tribute has just been paid to an American artist by the Lord Mayor of London. His Honor having visited Munich lately, there entered the studio of David Neal. He found him just finishing a picture of Watt as a boy, studying the power of steam. The boy is seated near the chimney corner, watching the tea-kettle. His mother has opened the door and scolds him pleasantly, as her face indicates, for absenting himself from the family evening meal which is seen going on in another room through the half open door. The Lord Mayor invited Neal to name his own price for the picture, and it will henceforth grace the Mansion House in London.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:00 p m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:00 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. | Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ¶ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line	10:30 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	10:30 p m	6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 a m	2:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 p m	7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:30 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 p m	7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	5:00 p m	6:30 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7.00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*6:40 a m	*9:40 p m
Special New York Express	*9.00 a m	*8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of ... and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	7:30 a m	3:20 p m
Momence Accommodation	3:45 p m	9:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	†9:00 a m	†7:30 p m
Pacific Express	†5:15 p m	†8:00 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Mail	†5:30 a m	†6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†8:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*8:00 a m	*6:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:30 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:05 a m
Night Express	†‡9:00 p m	†*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:05 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:00 a m

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*2:50 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†7 30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	†3:30 p m	*10:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket offices, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal st. Stations.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*2:40 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3.00 p m	*2:40 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*9:40 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:30 p m	9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	*10:00 p m	*6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:00 p m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*6:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 p m	*7:05 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†9:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
Cairo Express	†9:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
*Keokuk Passenger	*9:15 p m	*7:45 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:50 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*9:10 p m
do do do	*10:30 a m	*9:50 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*5:15 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*6:45 p m
do do do	*6:15 p m	*7:35 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p m. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.
E. H. CHANDLER & CO., the largest Newspaper Advertising Agency in Chicago. Advertisements received for any newspaper published on the continent, at their lowest cash rates. 124 South Clark-st.
COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West, receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. Office, 82 Wabash-av.
LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 126 Fifth-av., near Madison-st.

Aluminum Awnings and Carpet Paper.
J. H. LAWRENCE & CO., 301 East Lake-st.

American Horse Shoes.
G. DUNNING, 74 Pacific-av., east side Mich. S. Depot

Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, Room 5 Board of Trade.
W. L. B. JENNEY, Rice Building, 77 Dearborn-st.
MERRIAM & STREET, 34 South Canal-st.
A. L. ROBB, 354 Wabash-av., late of Robb & Ackerman.
E. BURLING & CO., 42 and 44 Arcade Building.
BOOS & WILCOX, 34 South Canal-st.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 394 West Washington-st.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 466 State-st.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.
P. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 244 State-st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av. cor Washington-st.

Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 173 E. Randolph st, old stand.
WARDER, MITCHELL & CO., 56 West Lake st.
WALTER A. WOOD (Reapers & Mowers), 108 E. Lake.

Bags and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. E. NOYES & MESSINGER, 441 and 443 W. Lake.

Banks.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 124 West Twelfth st.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 121 LaSalle.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 10 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, cor. Washington & Franklin.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, 220 W. Randolph.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 64 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 63 West Washington-st.
COOK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B—27 W. Mad.

Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
WM. POTTLE, 74 W. Lake st.

Bedding.
A. S. ESMAY, 217 West Madison st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 12 West Randolph st.
E. R. PRESTON (Agt. Hoyt's Belting), 22 S. Canal-st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.

Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph st.

Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI MONHEIMER & HART (Phelan & Collender tables), 612 State-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
JOHN ATWATER, 112 Fifth av.
BLISS & SNOW, 66 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 12 W. Rand.
C. E. CRANDALL, 6 & Jefferson st., cor. Randolph.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., ...
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 152 to 157 Canal
J. M. W. JONES, 67 S. Canal st. and 309 Wabash av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph st.
STYLES & FOWLIS, S. W. cor. ... and Green.
J. L. SPALDING & CO., 91 South Canal-st.
... & CO., 275 S. Canal & 360 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 125 West Randolph st.
SNEAL, REBANKS & CO., 63 East Harrison-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.

Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 559 Wabash av.
EMERSON & STOTT, 232 West Madison st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 751 and 753 State st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 6 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 99 W. Randolph.

Boots and Shoes (Retail).
F. KELLER, 417 Wabash av.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 229 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 275 State st.
THOS. FRAZER & SONS, 224 Mich. av. cor Harrison.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 88 Randolph, nr. Wabash-av.
GREENSFELDER, ROSENTHAL & CO., Mich.-av. & Congress
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 283 and 285 Wabash-av.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 200 Michigan av.
NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 48 and 50 Wabash av.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 234 Mich. av. cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. cp T'rt
M. D. WELLS & CO., 175 to 181 East Madison-st.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 201 Mich. av.

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 225 East Washington st.

Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 651 Wabash av.

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
E. B. TAYLOR, 70 North Clinton st.

Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal st.

Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 220 E. Monroe.

Builders in Iron.
CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st.

Brushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 167 East Madison-st.

Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 203 West Washington-st.

Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
H. J. EDWARDS, 217 and 219 Michigan-av.

Cabinet Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal st.

Cement.
UNION AKRON CEMENT CO., 74 Market, cor Wash.

Cigars (Wholesale).
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 47 ... River st.

Cloaks, Suits, and Trimmings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Mich.-av cor Jackson-st.

Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 567 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 69 West Washington.

Clothing (Retail).
C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 191 Wab.-av. & 195 W. Mad.
MARBLY & HURD, 127 West Madison st.
F. M. PLATT, 350 State st., cor. Harrison.

Clothing (Wholesale).
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams-st.
HENRY W. KING & CO., 247 and 249 Monroe st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 50 & 52 E. Mad.

Clothiers (Wholesale).
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 170 Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Mich. av. & Wash. st.
H. A. KOHN & BROS., 181 and 183 Michigan-av.

Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison-st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., cor. Market and Wash.

Coffee, Teas, Spice, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 259 South LaSalle st.
PHŒNIX MILLS, 13 to 18 River st.

Commissioner of Deeds
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Arcade Building, La Salle-st.
SIMEON W. KING, 167 East Madison-st.

Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
WALTER TALBOT & CO., 97 West Madison.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 151 East Monroe st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO. (grain) 259 E. Randolph st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 24 and 26 Canal st.
... & CO., 76 ... Canal-st.
STILES, GOLDY & ...MAHAN, ... Market st.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 76 Market st.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.

Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 S. Water-st.

Confectionery.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.

Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., 55 S. Green st.

Cotton and Woollen Manf'rs Supplies.
ENOS BROWN & CO., 58 South Canal st.

Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 274 to 278 Wabash av.
F. J. DAL... & CO., 7 ... Wabash av.
J. C. HALL & CO. (Manf. Agents), 34 North Canal.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 146 Michigan av.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 201 E. Madison st.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.
PITKIN & BROOKS, 261 Michigan-av.

Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
CAMPION, SAFFORD & CO., 251 State st.
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 636 W. Lake-st.

Cutlery (Wholesale).
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.

Dentists.
J. H. BELL, 257 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 380 Michigan av.
E. B. CLEVELAND, 207 West Monroe st.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park av.
E. NOYES, 179 West Washington st., cor. Halsted.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 553 Wabash av. cor. ...
A. S. REBER, 560 Wabash av.
J. F. THOMPSON, 343 W. Washington-st., cor. Ann.

Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 Madison st.

Druggists (Retail.)
BLISS & SHARP, 154 Twenty-second-st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 319 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 684 Wabash av.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 44 and 46 River-st.
TOLMAN & KING, 53 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 12th.

Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 205 Michigan av.

Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan av.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW, 132 & 136 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 200 and 202 E. Madison.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.
J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO., 313 State st.

Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 21 East Washington-st.

Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 363 State-st., and 82 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 158 Illinois-st. & 254 W. Madison-st.

Electrotypers.
A. ZEESE & CO., 17 North Jefferson-st.

Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.

Engravers on Wood.
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 West Washington-st.

Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 45 West Monroe-st.

Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217, 219 S. Clinton

Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market-st.
A. TALCOTT, 76 East Twelfth st.

Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.
COLBY & WIRTS, 267 Michigan-av. cor Eldridge-ct
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 222 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301, 303 and 305 Michigan av.
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 243 & 245 S. Clark st.

Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.

Gas Companies.
ILLS. PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 242 East Madison-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 125 20th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 133 State-st., near Madison.
J. W. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 239 Mich. av (Gas jets.)
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 390 to 398 Wabash av.

Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale).
DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 60 and 61 W. Washington st.
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av. bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 234 Michigan av.

Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 128 West Washington-st.

Grocers (Wholesale).
ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 226 Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
J. H. DUNHAM & CO., 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 State-sts.
DURANDS & CO., 208 & 210 W. Washington, succ'rs to Durand Bros. & Powers, & Durands, Powers & Mead.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 231 Mich av
GRAY BROTHERS, 273 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan av.
HARMON MESSER & CO., 62 River st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
KUSSELL BROS., 262 and 264 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 728 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 29 South Canal st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
WELLS & FAULKNER, 165 Michigan-av.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.

Grocers (Family).
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana av. and 22d-st.

Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 33 W. Randolph-st

Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.

Guns and Sporting Goods.
A. E. EATON, 734 State st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 129 West Randolph-st.

Gun Powder.
"DU PONTS," GUN POWDER, 242 Michigan av.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
WM. BLAIR & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.

Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 391 W. Madison st.

Hardware (Wholesale).
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 87 West Lake.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 137 Michigan-av.
HUNT & LOCKETT (Builders'), 75 Lake-st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 61 W. Lake st., cor. Clinton.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 261 and 263 State st.
PARKMAN, ANDREWS & CO., 143 State st.
HAYWOOD & CARTLEDGE, 22 & 27 W. Washington.

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 460 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co.), 20th & State
BLACKSTER, 245 Wabash av., and 79 W. Madison.

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
AMES, SHERMAN & CO., 270 Wabash-av.
EDDY, HARVEY & CARTER, 273 Mad.-av. & Market.
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Monday Morning, May 20, 1872.

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ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE Liberal Republican Convention, Held at Cincinnati, May 1, 2, and 3, 1872.

[Official Copy.]

Address to the People of the United States.

The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and of usurping powers not granted by the Constitution; it has acted as if the laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of Constitutional Government, and the liberties of the citizen.

The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends.

He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interest.

He has used the public service of the Government as a machinery of corruption and personal influence, and has interfered, with tyrannical arrogance, in the political affairs of States and municipalities.

He has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example.

He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office.

The partisans of the Administration, assuming to be the Republican party, and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs, and palliate such abuses, to the end of maintaining partisan ascendency.

They have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reforms, pretending that no serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people.

They have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war, to use them for their own advantage; they have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of appealing to the better instincts of the Southern people by restoring to them those rights, the enjoyment of which is so indispensable to a successful administration of their local affairs, and would tend to revive a patriotic and hopeful national feeling.

They have degraded themselves and the name of their party, once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation, by a base sycophancy to the dispenser of Executive power and patronage, unworthy of Republican freemen; they have sought to silence the voice of just criticism and stifle the moral sense of the people, and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline.

They are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends by an unscrupulous use of the power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country.

Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the Republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience, and patriotism of the American people.

Resolutions.

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government:

1. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any re-opening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the Nation a return to the methods of peace and the Constitutional limitations of power.

5. The Civil Service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government.

6. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the Civil Service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station shall become again a place of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

7. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof; and recognizing that there are, in our midst, honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional Districts, and the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from Executive interference or dictation.

8. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

9. A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

10. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly-earned fame or the full rewards of their patriotism.

11. We are opposed to all further grants of land to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

12. We hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendships of peace, by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or submit to what is wrong.

13. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

MORE KU-KLUX LEGISLATION.

Congress more than a year ago passed a bill known as the Ku-Klux act, conferring upon the President extraordinary powers to enter any State whenever he thought the State laws were not properly executed, to set aside the State Governments, suspend the *habeas corpus*, and declare military law. This bill was opposed by a majority of the House of Representatives, until a provision was inserted in it that this extraordinary power should expire at the adjournment of the present session of Congress. The object of this limitation, expressly declared at the time, was to leave the people of the several States free to vote at the Presidential election of 1872, unembarrassed and uninfluenced by military occupation or terrorism. At that time the President hastened to disclaim any desire on his part to obtain power to overturn the State authorities and control the elections through his military subordinates. Now there is a change. A Senatorial caucus has resolved that a bill must be passed renewing and extending this power of the President during the period covered by the Presidential election. The nomination of Greeley renders it certain that Grant, at a fair election, cannot get the vote of any of the Southern States, except South Carolina. It is therefore necessary to vote him the power to take military possession of those States, and have the election conducted by the military officers, with power to arrest and imprison, without bail, and with the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended. In the House, General Butler has attempted to secure this result indirectly. He proposes that Congress shall not adjourn, but take a recess until after the election. As the law will expire only upon the adjournment of the *session*, the trick of taking a recess will keep the law alive, and thus enable the President to have all the reconstructed States vote precisely as he may wish or direct.

The object and purpose of the law are plain. No man can hide its real intention. It is, in fact, a law to make ten States of the Union vote for General Grant, when, in fact, without such a law, they will vote against him. The House of Representatives spurned Mr. Butler's proposition, but the Senate has resolved to suspend all other business until the House shall pass the bill extending the Ku-Klux law over the next six months, and it is hinted that the appropriation bills will be stopped until it passes.

There is a resolution, passed by the Senate some months ago, providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 29th of May. It may be that the House can do no better than to take up this resolution and pass it. That will settle the question of adjournment, and cut off all indirect extension of the Ku-Klux act. We have faith that there are enough Republican members in the House of Representatives who have some regard for political fairness and honesty, and who will refuse to give their sanction to any law enabling any candidate to take possession of the polls, or, by military demonstration, push forward his own election. We do not believe that all the Republican members of Congress are prepared to begin the Mexican system of elections in this country, and to vote an incumbent the right to use military force to re-elect himself. A President elected by such means will be the beginning in this country of that system of usurpations, ending in civil wars, rival claimants, and the general destruction of popular governments, which has destroyed all other Republics. Can Republican members of Congress knowingly and willingly vote to establish this system in this country, in order to prevent the people electing Horace Greeley as the successor of General Grant?

HOW TO MAKE A PLATFORM.

In view of the repugnance which the Grant party feel toward the action of the Cincinnati Convention, and the hostility they manifest to its principles, the New York Grant Convention is to be congratulated upon its success in transferring the principal and most essential parts of the Cincinnati platform to their own declaration of principles. The New York Republicans have always enjoyed an enviable reputation as platform-makers, but the skilled hands were evidently all in the Liberal ranks, and the Elmira workmen could not do better than use the same planks and build in the same fashion. The structure is built out of the same material, but is not so well put together. Nevertheless, the stuff is the main thing after all, and, however awkwardly they may have nailed it up, they are to be felicitated upon their good taste in selecting material.

The first resolution of the Elmira platform, recognizing the equality of all men before the law, and their civil, political, and religious rights, is the same as the first resolution of the Cincinnati platform, with the exception that it took twice as many words to say it. The second Elmira resolution, opposing any disturbance of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments, is the same as the second Cincinnati resolution, except that the latter pledges the party "to maintain the Union of these States," a pledge which is not contained in the Elmira platform,—the omission of which, however, is not important. The third Cincinnati resolution takes strong ground in favor of the immediate removal of disabilities on account of the Rebellion, and the extension of general amnesty; but the Elmira platform has no recommendation to make in this direction, although it attempts to say by indirection that all political disabilities have already been removed. Neither does it protest against the supremacy of military authority over the civil, or the necessity of local self-government with impartial suffrage, as opposed to centralized power, which have already accomplished so much mischief, and which threaten still more dangerous results. Having jumped these provisions of the Cincinnati platform, which they could not adopt without surrendering everything, they once more return to their copy, and, in the fifth resolution, commence with the Civil Service, out of which they construct the glittering generality that "The Civil Service ought to be reformed," which means nothing. Having followed the Cincinnati resolutions according to number, the Elmira platform-makers now branch off, and both adapt and adopt the remainder without reference to their order. The seventh Cincinnati resolution remits the discussion of the systems of Free Trade and Protection to the people in the Congress districts, and puts the decision of Congress above and beyond Executive interference or dictation, which is certainly an honest way of dealing with a question about which there is disagreement of opinion. The Elmira platform avoids any expression of opinion upon it at all by declaring "That there should be a tariff for revenue so adjusted as to bear as equally as possible upon every kind of labor, property, and industry." How does the New York *Post* like that for a straightforward declaration? The eighth Elmira resolution, demanding that "in dealing with foreign powers it [The United States Government] should demand nothing which is not clearly right, and should submit to no wrong," is a literal transcript of the twelfth Cincinnati resolution, which holds that "It is alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or submit to what is wrong." The Elmira platform demands that the public debt shall be paid in coin; the Cincinnati demands a speedy resumption of specie payments, which is better, for it thus provides that everybody shall be paid in coin. The Elmira favors "a gradual reduction of the public debt;" the Cincinnati favors "a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof." The Elmira recognizes the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors; so does the Cincinnati. The Cincinnati platform opposes all further grants of land to railroads or other corporations; the Elmira does not.

Having publicly made the acknowledgment that the major part of the Cincinnati platform was good enough for the Grant party of New York, we are rather surprised that they did not make a similar acknowledgment with regard to the whole of it. They would have been wiser, after taking nearly all that was essential in it, to have taken the whole bodily and placed Mr. Greeley upon it. Nevertheless, after such an outcry as they have made against it, it is cheering to find the Grant party recognizing its excellence so heartily as to take its principal planks, in very nearly the same language, rather than make new ones of their own.

ONE OF THE ISSUES.

The Cincinnati platform is a grievous affliction to the office-holders. It is a departure from the stereotyped resolutions of party conventions, and has the striking quality of saying what it means, and of conveying to the reader the conviction of sincerity in the declaration. There is not a principle or policy announced in that platform which ought to be opposed by honest men, and, therefore, the work of getting up another platform, which shall seemingly approve and really oppose that of the Cincinnati Convention, is a difficult matter. The Baltimore *American*, the organ of the office-holders of the Central Atlantic States, confesses the embarrassment in antagonizing the Cincinnati platform, and, as a preparation for the work, it proposes that the following resolution of the Cincinnati Convention—

> Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the Nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power—

shall be treated as a declaration intended to justify and protect the Ku-Klux in the Southern States. The *American* passes the word that this resolution, which is but a recital of the fundamental principles of personal liberty as set forth in the Declaration of Independence, shall be held up to the people as a promise to the Ku-Klux, their aiders and abettors, against the Enforcement act, and against the trial of its violators "*in the United States Courts.*" There can be no grosser perversion of truth than the attempt to torture a manly declaration in favor of the supremacy of law into a license for the reckless violation of law. There may be, and often are, laws which are more dangerous to national liberty than the evil which is used as a pretext for their enactment. Thus we had acts of Congress about the close of the last century which made it a criminal offence to speak disrespectfully of the President, or of any of his relatives in office, or of any person whom he might select for office; in order to reach these offences and take them from the protection of "local self-government," the crimes were declared to be against the United States, and the accused were only to be tried in the United States Courts. The Government undertook to enforce that law; it provoked thereby a hostile criticism, which public opinion sustained; and the men who were made victims of the judicial vengeance became thenceforth, and continued until their deaths, honored martyrs in the cause of personal liberty.

The Cincinnati Convention, neither by word nor thought, approves of violence against any citizen, white or black. On the contrary, it insists that public safety depends upon the equality of all citizens; but it denies that the violence resorted to by the disorderly in one county or precinct of the country, whether in Georgia or Indiana, warrants Congress in assuming authority to march troops into the States and disperse the Civil Courts, suspend the *habeas corpus*, and govern people by the bayonet and the summary process of military tribunals, without being requested thereto by the Executive or the Legislature of the States respectively. The men who met at Cincinnati, and those who agree with them, are altogether desirous that the Civil Courts (the United States Courts included) shall convict and punish all malefactors; and for this purpose they maintain that the Courts should always be open, and never suspended in time of peace by either military or mob. The Cincinnati Convention places no restriction upon the Judiciary; it proposes to assert and maintain their jurisdiction, and deprive the President of the power to close the Courts, and of the right to overturn a State Government at his sovereign pleasure, or to threaten martial law as a method of encouraging people to vote the straight ticket. The Cincinnati declaration in favor of local self-government is not uncalled for, when there is a statute now in force which authorizes the President, at *his own discretion*, to march troops into Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois; depose the State and County Governments, close the Courts, Federal and State, appoint one of his staff dictator as long as he pleases; nor is it untimely when the faction in Congress whose fortunes are cast with the personal success of General Grant are now sitting, night and day, to pass a law to repeal an existing restriction which forbids the exercise of that power during the Presidential election.

Does the civil liberty of any citizen in the United States depend on the President having the power to supersede all local government in any State, and substitute the guard-room for the polling-booth, the court-martial for the Federal Court, and martial law for civil law and civil authority? Was it ever proposed, in any age of the Republic, to authorize a President, himself a candidate, to take military possession of any State, prevent an election, or determine it to his own favor; and was it ever heard before that such a power and its exercise were essential to the liberty and preservation of political franchises of the people?

The attempt to direct the attention of the people of the country from the gradual but rapid destruction of all local governments, and the concentration of all power in one central administration, by shouting that the Ku-Klux are coming, will not succeed. While we do not underrate the wickedness of the outrages that may have been committed by ruffians upon a portion of the blacks in the Southern States, those outrages do not warrant or justify Congress in giving, or the President in assuming, the powers of Dictator; thrusting aside all laws and principles of personal liberty; suspending the *habeas corpus*; and resolving any State, or all the States, at his discretion, into so many camps, the supreme law of which is the word of the commanding officer.

The Baltimore *American* will please correct its phraseology, and in its future accusations substitute the words "drumhead court-martial" in place of "United States Courts." Nobody who supports the Cincinnati ticket objects to *trial by jury*—the machinery by which United States Courts and all other Courts operate. The Cincinnati platform complains of a system sought to be put in force to supersede trial by jury with trial by bayonet. That is the issue.

How tariffs are made up was illustrated in the House of Representatives the other day, upon a proposition by one Connecticut member, in whose district there is a powder mill, to take the tax off saltpetre. This was bitterly opposed by another Connecticut member, in whose district there is a mill for refining saltpetre. This question—whether Congress would remove a tax of three cents per pound on saltpetre for the benefit of the powder mill, or keep it on for the benefit of the refining mill—occupied Congress half a day. According to the one theory, the refining mill will have to close its doors unless it be allowed to collect a tax of three cents per pound off the powder mill; on the other hand, the powder mill men insisted that they should have the saltpetre free of tax, even if it did close the other mill; but, when it was proposed to remove the tax of 59 per cent on gunpowder, it was answered by the same man who had no objection to closing the saltpetre mill, that to repeal that tax would close the gunpowder mill, and in time of war leave the United States dependent on foreign countries for a supply! Supply of what? Gunpowder or saltpetre? If we can't get saltpetre, what will our powder mill be good for? When the part of the bill relating to books was up, a pious Democrat, from Indiana, moved to repeal the tax on school books and Bibles. The tax is 25 per cent in gold. To this it was objected that, unless American publishers were allowed to collect a tax of 25 per cent on the Bibles they published, they would have to close up their houses, and the American people would be left to revert to heathenism, or get Bibles from Europe; and the idea of getting the Word of God printed on anything but American paper, by American labor, would probably provoke Divine wrath to a degree that would bring down fire and brimstone from on high. The tax on Bibles, it was claimed, was a cheerful contribution by the people to religion, and it would indeed be a dreadful day for Republican institutions when the Bible should be as free and as cheap as it was in other countries, where even paupers could buy it without paying tax. The House indignantly rejected free Bibles, and voted that, if the Word of God was worth anything, it should be taxed like whiskey, pig iron, tobacco, quinine, and corsets. The tax on Bibles, therefore, stands untouched.

CASEY'S RESIGNATION.

The request made to Brother Casey to resign—a request which he has not yet had the grace to comply with—is of that sort of death-bed repentance which availeth nothing. The New Orleans *Republican* states that all of the facts which were before the President when he wrote the letter calling for Casey's withdrawal from the Custom House, were before him two months ago, certified by leading citizens of New Orleans, whose representations were as authentic and trustworthy as those of the Committee of Investigation. Every act specified in the Committee's report had already been proven and placed before the President in such a manner as to defy controversy, and to authorize him in removing Casey at once. His interference in State politics; his use of the Custom House patronage to control elections; his employment of the military power to control State Conventions, and of the naval power to carry off a body of Senators in order to break up a quorum of the Legislature, were all known to the President as fully and explicitly two months ago as they were two or three days ago, when he requested the brother-in-law to resign. It was not until after the Cincinnati Convention had been held, and arraigned the Administration for this and other arbitrary and unbecoming acts, and not until it was apparent that the nominee of that Convention was gaining ground every day, that his resignation was requested; and, even then, with Casey's conduct reported to him two months ago by respectable citizens of New Orleans, and confirmed in every particular by the report of the Congressional Committee of Investigation, the fall of the brother-in-law was eased with the assurance that the removal was not for cause, but for public convenience. Such repentance as this is too thin to make voters for the Grant ticket, or even to make any reputation for Grant's candor. The necessity is evidently a dire one which has compelled nepotism to let go its hold on the perquisites and patronage of New Orleans, and it relinquishes its perquisites with a very bad grace.

While the Administration people in Washington are disgusted and disappointed at the election of Senator Ferry in Connecticut, and the Liberal Republicans of New England are firing salutes in honor of the victory, the Chicago *Journal* insists that Mr. Ferry is a good Grant man. General Hawley, the Administration candidate, who is on the spot, and is personally interested, declares that Ferry is not a Grant man, and, as part of the proof of it, publishes in his own paper the following speech by Mr. Walker, of New London, in the Democratic caucus:

> All he wanted was to be assured that Senator Ferry is an anti-Grant man. For himself he hoped and believed that Horace Greeley would be the next President, and he would vote for him. Since Governor English has been nominated here to-night, it has been suggested that he should be voted for first, and that then, on the second ballot, we should go for Ferry; but I am satisfied, he said, that it is all-important that the Democrats should vote first and last and all the time for Ferry. If they do not, many members will become confused and not know just what course to pursue. I suggest that, when the roll is called, Mr. Chapman, of Hartford, whose name comes first, shall announce his vote for Ferry, and so on down the roll, every Democrat following his lead and voting for Ferry. That will give the bolting Republicans more courage, feeling that they have friends with them. Then, again, if there are enough Republican bolters standing by Ferry to carry the House on the first day, it will stimulate them to remain firm, and, what is of special importance, there will be a less liability for the friends of Hawley to secure their support. If they are left to stand alone they may weaken. By holding them up on the first day and making them courageous, the election will then go into the joint convention on the following day, and, with a full display of the first day's strength for Ferry, all opposition to Hawley will be united.

Three days after this speech, in which Mr. Walker declared that "all the Democrats wanted was to be assured that Senator Ferry was an anti-Grant man," the Democrats, without an exception, voted for Ferry. Is it likely that both General Hawley and the 100 Democrats of the Legislature should be alike deceived, and the Chicago *Journal* be the only true interpreter of Ferry to the American people?

On the 3d of March last, the Chicago *Times* alleged that its order from the Western News Company was 16,072 copies. On Saturday last, it said that its order from the News Company was 8,893 copies. On yesterday, it said that its order from the News Company was 15,918 copies. The only point of agreement between the three statements of its dealings with the News Company is that which shows a falling off since the 3d of March last.

It makes very little difference how much circulation the *Times* has lost in the last seventy-seven days, nor what its dealings are with the Western News Company. The *Evening Journal* establishes its superiority to the *Times*, in point of circulation, by publishing the number of Chicago papers taken at the Dixon Post Office. This exhibit is certainly very much to the disadvantage of the *Times*, and is as valuable an index of its relative position as the *Times'* exhibit of its diminished dealings with the Western News Company.

It seems now definitely settled that the missing documents in the Buell court martial are in Europe, in the possession of General Badeau, our Consul General in London, who is engaged in writing a military history of General Grant, at public expense. Mr. Ben. Pitman, however, who reported the Buell investigation, has his original phonographic reports of the testimony, and it is proposed to issue an order for another copy of the testimony. Wouldn't it save time and money, however, to order General Badeau to return the documents, which do not belong to him, and, if General Grant wants his military history written, let him buy Mr. Pitman's copy? Or, isn't this the military way of doing things?

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, it is understood, will report to the Senate in favor of advising the President to consent to the proposition of the English Government to incorporate a supplemental article in the Washington Treaty, withdrawing the indirect claims from arbitration altogether. As the people, the press, the pulpits, and the international-law writers of both countries are in favor of the proposition, as well as the Senate Committee, it constitutes a majority whose wishes Senators should feel constrained to respect, even if they have no desire to shield the Administration from the consequences of its own folly.

A Nice Policeman.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Being a stranger, allow me to ask you if all the policemen of your city are as impudent as one I recently came across. Last Wednesday, as I was about to cross Kinzie street bridge, which was open, I observed that two small tugs only were passing through, and, having heard that they could pass under the Chicago bridges, I made bold to ask him in regard to the same; at which he remarked, "If they could [illegible], would they?" I told him I did not know. He then said, "You don't, hey?" I again remarked that I did not; and he exclaimed, "Probably you don't." And (I suppose), for fear I would not give up my question, he flourished his cane above me, and, in a very high key, told me to "start along." I admit he is sharp; but have you many such sharpers around when you wish for help instead of information. If you have, you are well guarded here in Chicago. R. U. KNOTT.

CHICAGO, May 17.

—Lieutenant Governor Morgan Bates, of Michigan, addressing the Grand Haven County Convention, is reported to have said that, "Were he Saint Peter, the keys of heaven would grow rusty and the lock dull, before any member of the Cincinnati Convention would be allowed to pass the sacred portals." The Cincinnati Convention people will numerously rejoice that Bates' availability for office is even now exhausted.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Schurz on Horace Greeley.

A Couple of Nevada Gentry—Grant's Kinfolk in Louisiana.

Oliver P. Morton and the Burbank Letters.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, May 11.

I rode up to the Capitol to-day with Senator Schurz. He does not feel that anybody has betrayed him, or that the Convention at Cincinnati did not understand itself.

"We have an easier campaign before us," he said, "than I had wished to see. With great obstacles, we should have made an intellectual campaign, and, by harder fighting, have come out no worse. Now, with a good, honored, popular ticket, the campaign will need no especial marshalship. I preferred Mr. Adams as a high exemplar of the Reform spirit. I think that Governor Brown's advocacy of Greeley helped Greeley to this extent: that it re-invigorated Greeley's friends, who had already come to the conclusion that their favorite had no chance."

Senator Schurz said that the Germans and the German journals were somewhat electrified, at first, at Greeley's success, like a man proposing to take a tepid shower-bath and by mistake letting on the cold stream; but, he said, the signs were of the sensation growing more pleasant and being approved healthful. His own paper had first declared for Greeley, and now half a dozen leading German journals had come out for the philosopher and the *chapeau blanc*. The temperance question did not disturb the Germans, as Mr. Greeley had a perfect right to make a temperate example of himself, and the Germans were a proverbially temperate and frugal people, and had no issue to make of that kind not coercive upon their established *menage* and National method of recreation. The feeling amongst the Germans—if there existed any—was rather as to General Reform in its highest purpose, for which all German-Americans were ardent, and this feeling, perhaps, implied a doubt as to whether Mr. Greeley's advisers in politics were imbued with the Reform spirit. The expression of Mr. Greeley's fullest assent in the reforms expressed in the Cincinnati platform would have the best effect upon the German people, who already knew Mr. Greeley to have had at one time power to give great encouragement to the Know-Nothing movement, and that he had persistently refused to touch it, from reasons of principle and sympathy with all schools of foreigners.

THE SIX-YEAR-OLDS.

When a man feels secure of a place in the Senate for six years, he cares not what becomes of thrones or dominions, or of his own consistency. Mr. Sargent, of California, who appears to boss all the jobs on the Pacific coast—Goat Island included,—is just now unusually independent on the subject of newspapers, and has proposed, in his speech, to buy the *Alta California* four or five times a day for fifteen cents. Fifteen cents is the precise figure. Perhaps he means fifteen cents a line, which is the rate in the Washington *Chronicle*, the President's own organ, when a fat job comes along, and Fox, Morris, and the carpet-bag Bohemians there are unusually hungry.

Mr. John Sherman is another man elected for six years. A few weeks ago, he pronounced himself strenuously against steamship subsidies, and, in particular, against the additional subsidy to the Pacific Mail Company, which, already receiving half a million a year for doing a profitable trade with Japan and China, wants half a million more for ten years. Mr. Sherman is now the head and front of the advocacy of this bill, although he is flatly on record the other way. What change brought this about? People here allege that the Pacific Mail Company is doing so well already that it would put a semi-monthly ship on, whether subsidized additionally or not, and they say the manifests of cargoes are no longer published in the San Francisco papers. Shrewder lookers on in Washington say that, to pass this bill, the engineers of the subsidy-scheme propose to pay out the whole of one year's bounty, or half a million. Meantime, old Commodore Garrison, who is one of the richest men in the country, but is not content with incredible riches, went through the farce of refusing to take a large subsidy for his Brazilian line, on the plea that the offered subsidy was not large enough. He has a big lobby here, and wants more. At this session of Congress, the city is infested with lobbyists of all sorts, and the manipulation of the tariff has now filled the town with people who thrive upon what is called protective industry.

A NEVADA COUPLE OF GENTRY STUDY FOR BRET HARTE.

The telegraph advised you two or three days ago that a candidate named Haron, who wishes to come to the Senate from Nevada, had promoted a diabolical charge against one Jones, who also had intentions on the Senate from that State. Both desire to occupy the seat of James W. Nye. These are two *parvenues* in mines, who have grown rich, and desire to get to the Senate and be distinguished. Jones represents the immense interests in Nevada, of Alvinza Hayward, formerly owner of the great Amador gold mine in California, but who is now ambitious to own the whole Comstock lode of Nevada, which is about three miles long, with several breaks in it, and it was quoted as worth $75,000,000 three months ago, and is now quotable at nearly one hundred million dollars. Hayward's representative in Nevada is Jones, while Haron represents the great interests of the Bank of California. The mining fever in Nevada, and over the whole Pacific coast, is said to threaten seriously to ruin the leading men of San Francisco. A few mines like the "Belcher," the "Crown Point," and the "Savage," have produced precious ores, and, sympathizing with the enormous rise in the stocks of these, all the neighboring mining stocks have shot up, so that what was worth $3 a share a year ago is now worth, in many cases $3,000 a share; and yet, probably, not a cart-load of ore has come from the mines so boosted up in California street. There is a gentleman, now in Washington city, who recently sold out his interest in a Nevada mine for nine hundred thousand dollars, concluding that he had enough.

Of Senator Nye, whose successor will be elected shortly, it may be said that he has always been a poor man, giving freely of what means he had, and never cursed with this mammon of unrighteousness. Of course, it is claimed that the charges made against Jones by Sharon are, that a new mine, developed in a certain ward in Virginia City which the Hayward interest controlled, put Jones ahead in the Senatorial race, because he immediately carried the ward where he had the labor. Our politics have come to a queer stage when one candidate can procure affidavits against another, that he set fire to a mine in the bowels of the earth, and burned in the flames a set of innocent people!

LOUISIANA AND THE PRESIDENT.

I observe, around the streets of Washington, brother-in-law Casey, of New Orleans,—a tall, square-shouldered, verdant-faced person, who has neglected his public business at New Orleans for no other reason than to manipulate or suppress the reports of the Committee of Investigation upon his conduct in that Custom House. Grant does not do well by his kinfolk. He distinguishes them to their own scandal, and, in the case of Longstreet, he unconsciously humiliated a relative and a gentleman by selecting him solely for a Federal office in the South, and cutting him off socially and in chivalry from the good will of all his late Rebel comrades. If Grant had desired to do something for Longstreet, without inflicting at the same time injury, he should have appointed four or five Confederate officers to positions in the South, and so diffused the indignation of Southern sentiment, instead of concentrating it upon the man he was helping. Longstreet has no social status at all in New Orleans, and, very naturally, he was not appointed to his position because he was a repentant Rebel, but because he was of kin to the President. The Administration is noted for its utter want of these fine discriminations, and want of knowledge of the methods and feelings which govern the judgments of men.

MORTON INGRATE.

Nearly three years ago, I made mention, in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, of the fact that Mr. Morton seemed striving, by his course with General Grant, to ruin the President, and, meantime, to gather into his own hands enough power to keep the party and take the succession. When I was in Cincinnati, some gentlemen from Nebraska informed me that the two Burbanks—Edward and John, one a Paymaster in the army, and another Governor of Dakota—had written letters to different parties west of the Missouri River, urging that the Republican party would go to pieces unless it had another head, and modestly stating that that head should be Oliver P. Morton, aforesaid. Yesterday, as I am informed, one or more of these letters was carried to the White House and shown to the President. If we had high spirit in the White House, no man would dare take to the President a bit of documentary scandal like this; for the President ought to be Chief Magistrate of the country, and not a schemer for his own succession, with his doors wide open to every eavesdropper. If this disclosure will instruct him, however, of what he alone has been blind to see,—that Morton, more than any man in his Administration, is the cause of this failure of his Administration, and is regarded here, on all sides, with more suspicions and dislike than any man amongst his advisers (not excepting Butler), something may come, even from reading another man's private letters. The nature of Morton is essentially despotic. His reputation in politics was made during the war, by rigorously throttling and trampling all things aside, private and corporate, both in Indiana and Kentucky; and it happened that, in the end, accomplished men forgot Morton's means. In the higher plane of national politics, Morton has gone on in the same provincial and despotic way, ruling in Rome as Herod might have ruled in Judea. It was he who stigmatized every proposition for investigation, and every legitimate movement that had a particle of independence in it, as directed against Grant's prospects only. His reply has been the same to all matters of due inquiry. He always knew that "The drift of this and and that discussion was to beat President Grant." It got to be so, at last, that President Grant's name was made synonimous by Morton with every system of gagging, stifling, and whitewashing; for the fact is, that Morton never had the manners, as a man, to know that to introduce the Chief Magistrate's name into every possible debate, and make him the target for all criticism, was unworthy of a loyal gentleman's respect for the Head of the Nation. Morton is the man, at present, who devises all sorts of cunning but futile dodges to turn aside the wrath of the opposition, as by such means as puffing Carl Schurz in the New York *Times*, where, for many months, Schurz has been defamed as no man of equal purity of character ever was before. Another proposition of Morton's, mooted on the streets here, has been to raise trouble in the South again, and fire the Northern heart. No dark police-agent of Napoleon, in the worst days of the Empire, could have been so fertile in illegal expedients; and yet what do they come to at last?

Morton is now doing what Grant never did: sacrificing his kin to his ambition. He says that Burbank, who wrote the pro-Morton letters, is crazy from sun-stroke, and thus beats Admiral Porter in obsequiousness. Morton is the only man known here who, in case of draft, would sacrifice all his wife's relatives, or all his relatives wives.

Mr. Morton can be useful to General Grant in only one way. He is a fierce and butchery organizer of a State campaign, and he generally prefers to carry it by foul means rather than by fair. If he is to be returned to the United States Senate, that will be the fault of Mr. Dan Voorhees, Mr. Tom Hendricks, and such persons, who stand in a grand minority on the question of running a regular Democratic ticket for the Presidency.

CARL SCHURZ.

Carl Schurz has been sick for several days, but is now well again. Many days' exposure at Cincinnati, and the nervous excitement of that time, led to a reaction after his return. He is as ardent as ever for the Liberal Republican cause, and, it is mooted, proposes to make a speech, within a few days, which will show the New York *Times* what kind of a man is being degraded by its praise. Next, we shall see Mr. Tom Nast representing Schurz as *Cœur de Lion* or *Amidas de Gaul*. That was a bad example set by *Harper's Weekly*, when, leaving the immediate question of New York abuses, it plunged into National politics, and caricatured men of the character and purity of Schurz even worse than it described Connolly and Sweeny. The files of that paper, for several years back, have been descriptive, decent, [illegible] illustrative of the great pictorial scenes of the past thirteen years, and that should still have been the course of the *Weekly*, to go on, like the *London Illustrated News*, and devote its energies to improving the character of art in design as pertained to the news of the day. For the past four or five months *Harper's* has been a Journal of the Cockpit, grossly abusive, full of feeble political editorials, and coarsely etched assaults upon the national manhood. With all this in his eye, Mr. George William Curtis in the Easy Chair of *Harper's Magazine*, spread himself in the May number, and described "the Washington Correspondent." He says that the most potent instrumentalities now in politics are those gentlemen who answer debate by telegraphing or posting in advance answers to a public man's argument and status, before the man himself has had an opportunity. He makes one of those high moral and womanly appeals to our better instincts, to think that his good men are the only good men, and that we fall around to his way of thinking. Yet, this same Mr. Curtis has been describing the newspaper profession under the name of Jenkins. "Jenkins and Father Hyacinth," "Jenkins the Inventor," "Jenkins the Hero," have been some of his articles. It is quite a step for Mr. Curtis to ascertain that the events of the past ten years have made some improvement in the masculine sex at the Capital City; and that, instead of being the stool-pigeons of little old chaps who have obtained long leases upon Congress and the Bureaux of the country, the correspondents here are undertaking to do what Mr. Curtis has never in his vocation done,—to break up the private corruption of our politics and relate the disagreeable. Mr. Curtis is not a capable Washington correspondent. He is too much in love with honors to know a good hand. His culture and bearing are no match for the work entrusted to pressmen now, viz.: to tell truth and shame the devil. The social parasite is not in order in these days of upheaval. We young men, who came here meaning business, defer to none. We take to heart the advice of that Seakspeare who probably was never more explicitly himself than when he put in Woolsey's mouth:

> Love thyself last, * * *
> Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
> Thy God's, and truth's!

GATH.

POLITICAL.

Conventions will be held this week as follows:

May 21—Dakota, Republican, Yankton.
May 22—Illinois, Republican, Springfield.
May 22—Arkansas, Rice-Republican, Little Rock.
May 22—New Jersey, Republican, Trenton.
May 22—West Virginia, Republican, Grafton.
May 23—Colorado, Republican, Denver.

—The Illinois Republican Convention, to meet on Wednesday, is pledged in advance to indorse Grant, and nominate Richard J. Oglesby, of Decatur, for Governor. For other places on the ticket, the following names have been used, with the indorsement of local Conventions:

For Lieutenant Governor—Charles B. Farwell, of Lake Forest; John L. Beveridge, of Evanston; George E. Wait, of Genesee; Allen C. Fuller, of Belvidere; Erastus N. Bates, of Salem; Thomas A. Boyd, of Lewiston; William M. Smith, of Lexington; John H. Addams, of Mount Carroll.

For Secretary of State—George H. Harlow, of Springfield; Edward H. Griggs, of Rockford; William Massenberg, of Freeport; James K. Magie, of Canton; James H. Miller, of Belleville.

For Auditor—Charles E. Lippincott, of Springfield, Thomas B. Needles, of Nashville.

For Treasurer—Thomas S. Ridgeway, of Shawneetown; Walter L. Mayo, of Edwards; William P. Chandler, of Danville; W. H. Miller, of Aurora; John H. Daniels, of Wilmington; K. K. Jones, of Quincy; E. P. McKinney, of Oquawka; John McKinney, Jr., of Keithsburg.

For Attorney General—James K. Edsall, of Dixon; Jesse S. Hildrup, of Belvidere; William Cary, of Galena; E. Callahan, of Crawford County; D. T. Linegar, of Cairo; William J. Henry, of Shelbyville; P. H. Sanford, of Knoxville; Jackson Grimshaw, of Quincy; Isaac L. Morrison, of Jacksonville.

For Clerks of the Supreme Court—Northern Grand Division: Woodbury M. Taylor, of Ottawa; David L. Hough, of LaSalle; Cairo D. Trimble, of Princeton. Central Grand Division: E. F. Chittenden, of Kansas, Edgar County. Southern Grand Division: Richard W. Lyon, of Jefferson County.

—The Rock Island *Union* says:

> Oglesby, being from Decatur, represents the centre, and the other five nominations should give due representation to the north and south portions. At present the indications are, that the Treasurer and Auditor will be chosen from the south, leaving the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General to the north.

—The Elgin (Ill.) *Advocate* says:

> We are advised, and we can assure the Liberal Republicans and Liberal people of all partisan views of the Fourth Congressional District, that a call will shortly be issued, ordered by many leading men, for the assembling of a District Convention in the interests of Reform.

—The Geneva (Ill.) *Republican* says:

> The name of William H. Hawkins, the Mayor of Aurora, is being mentioned by many good and prominent Republicans as a suitable man to represent the Fourth Congressional District of this State. Mayor Hawkins is one of the oldest residents of the county. He has always been a reliable Republican, and his business talents are of the first order, and, what is better still, he is an earnest, practical man, and one that the people of his District could trust.

—The Cairo *Bulletin* says Judge David J. Baker, of that city, is converted for Greeley.

—Congressional candidates sprout up as if indigenous to the soil of Iowa. Our exchanges from that State give the following names:

First District—McCrary, Weaver, Stone, Gear, Corkhill, Beardsley, Bennett.
Second District—Cotton, McKean, Rothrock, Wolf, Lane.
Third District—Donnan, Bulis, Larrabee, Hobson, Updegraff, Henderson.
Fourth District—Woodruff, Pratt, Card, Burke, Conger, Leavitt, Ordway, Bagg, Miller, Crittenden, Powers, Clark, Close, Gay, Streeter.
Fifth District—Wilson, Conklin, Thompson, Frost, Shane, Beel, Kirkwood, Clark, Woodbury, Griswold.
Seventh District—Palmer, Kasson, Merrill, Maxwell, Murray, Teale.
Eighth District—Sapp, McDill, Anderson.
Ninth District—Orr, Ford, Eastman, Manning, Fitch.

In all, sixty-one (61) names, with ninety-nine (99) counties in the State, and the opposition party to hear from. It is not probable that Iowa will go unrepresented in the Forty-third Congress.

—It is understood that ex-Governor Merrill, of Iowa, whose residence is now in DesMoines, will only consent to the use of his name as a candidate for Congress in case it is deemed essential to harmonize the Palmer-Kasson feud.

—The New Orleans *Republican* says:

> An official communication was yesterday received from the Hon. John H. Goodall, Secretary of the State of New Hampshire, who is, evidently, a Reformer of the thoroughbred stamp. In a postscript to his letter, his enthusiasm and earnestness in the good cause bursts out as follows:
> "N. B.—New Hampshire will cast her Presidential vote for Horace Greeley as sure as November comes. The workingmen are for him."

—For Governor of Missouri the names of Colonel William H. Hatch, of Hannibal, and James I. Rollins are proposed among Liberals; and General John F. Benjamin is most talked of among Republicans.

—The Terre Haute (Ind.) *Journal* announces that Voorhees is coming home soon to address his constituents.

NEW YORK.

Popular Approbation of the Cincinnati Nominations.

How Franz Abt Was Taken Out of the Hands of the Boston Jubilee Committee.

The War of the Condensed-Milk Men—Reminiscences of Niblo's.

From Our Own Correspondent.
NEW YORK, May 15.

GREELEY.

Of course, in political circles, the talk is all of the Cincinnati nomination, and the percentage of approbation is so overwhelming, and the determination of the people so thorough to support the principles there deduced, and the men there selected, that there is little now for me to say. That there are many opponents of Grant who would have preferred other candidates than those named by the Convention, is a truth so patent as to be incapable of contradiction. But that, at the same time, the anti-Administrationists, here and elsewhere, have resolved to support to their utmost strength the candidates of the Convention, is also true. The New York *Tribune* has given a curious evidence of its impartiality in reprinting, day after day, the comments of the national press on the nominations. The reprints have been selected from those most in favor of, and those most opposed to Mr. Greeley; and, when it is considered that Mr. Greeley is at the head of the *Tribune*, and could repress all adverse utterances, and yet does not choose to do so, I certainly think that he should have all the credit due to honest disinterestedness. For we all know that there are many thousands of persons who so thoroughly accept the *Tribune* as gospel, that, unless they saw in their own paper reports adverse to their demi-god, Greeley, they would never know what objections are urged against him. When, therefore, demi-G. Greeley takes the pains to print, for the enlightenment of his rural friends, articles against himself which otherwise they would never see or hear of, I think he does a thing the magnanimity of which which will never be comprehended by his political opponents, who will simply set it down as a stupid operation of incurable political donkeyism. And yet, I imagine, the intelligence of the country at large will sympathize with the simple-hearted old man, who has no opinions that he wants to hide, and no sayings of his enemies that he wants to conceal.

However, your thousand exchanges have told you how the choice of the Cincinnati Convention has been received in every part of the country, and I need say no more. In fact, I care to say no more than this: that, in any and every Convention of a political nature, there must be certain persons whose aspirations and hopes are disappointed in behalf of themselves or friends. This was unquestionably the case in Cincinnati; many were disappointed who desired themselves to be set on the top shelf, and many more of their friends were correspondingly disappointed; but, taking the country through, I believe there will be fewer bolters from the present platform and nominees than would have been the case had any others of all the persons presented to the assembly been accepted as the standard-bearers of the party. If the result in the election does not verify my words, you have my full leave to sit me down as no prophet, and to treat me accordingly.

THE BOSTON JUBILEE AND FRANZ ABT.

I suppose we shall never hear the last of the Boston Jubilee of Peace, until we, here in New York, some day wake up, and in a couple of weeks, so far eclipse all their two years' doings as to put them out of countenance even with themselves. The latest feature, the blowing down of the coliseum by an enthusiastic north wind which had been engaged to blow the big organ, and insisted on a premature rehearsal, you have of course heard of and duly chronicled in your all-gobbling pages.

Next thing was the advent of the great German composer, Franz Abt. This gentleman, whose works have for years been familiar to all good musicians of the country, and whose "When the Swallows Homeward Fly" has been a test concert-piece for the ladies of highest talent for many seasons, was induced, by certain offers from Boston, to visit this country, ostensibly for the purpose of conducting some of his own music at that grand hurricano-musico smash.

It occurred to one or two of our Metropolitan musicians that it would be a good joke on Boston to capture the immortal German, and make him show off his paces here in New York before he goes to the great "Hub" at all. It was known that a Boston committee was to be here to welcome Mynheer Abt, and to take him at once to Massachusetts, and there to engage him in a round of revelry which should take up all his time until after the Grand Jubilee was over, when he might go where he pleased. That is, they intended to squeeze the lemon, and then, having extracted all the best flavor, if New York chose to accept the skin, she would be welcome to it.

It so happens, however, that our little town is not usually content with the refuse, and so arrangements were made to seize our foreign gentleman in spite of the gentle Bostonians. Accordingly, when the steamer in which Herr Abt was known to be a passenger was signalled, a gaily dressed little steam-tug, loaded with friends and admirers of his, and having concealed within her cabins all the ingredients of a first class lunch, went down the Bay to meet and greet the great German. They found him, gave him a most hearty welcome, and, before the Boston Committee knew whether they were standing on their hands or their heads, their intended guest was rescued from them, and firmly bound to remain in New York for at least four days.

The chagrin of the Hubites, who had been thus outwitted, may be, perhaps, imagined, but can never be properly felt, save by the members of that outgeneralled Committee.

Hardly had Abt got ashore before he was hurried off to a grand reception given that day by Steinway & Co., the piano makers. All the leading musicians of the city were present, and, when Abt was introduced, he was at once recognized with many cheers and received with all the enthusiasm of Germans who have adopted American ways.

Thus, within two hours of his arrival in Yankee Land the German musician was welcomed to the country by a congregation of persons assembled to do honor to the art to which he had given all his life. When called on for a speech, his emotion brought tears to his eyes, and, though the Boston Committee acknowledged themselves beaten for this once, they consoled him and themselves with the thought that, on the forthcoming Peace Jubilee, they will be enabled to astonish Abt himself and the entire little universe lying outside of Boston, in addition thereunto.

CONDENSED MILK.

There's an old saying, which you know, or ought to, that, "When rogues fall out, honest men get their dues." Well, I think there should be another match saying, to the effect that, "When honest men fall out, other honest men sometimes come to their own." We are having a specimen of this sort of thing here now, and as it is a quarrel which must at last effect more or less every large city, I set down a few words on the subject.

Now, you know better than I can tell you, that the immediate suburbs of any rural city never yet sufficed to supply that city with certain perishable goods, without which the inhabitants would suffer, and which, therefore, they must transport from a distance. Chief among those articles are milk, and the products thereof, as butter, cheese, curds, etc. Then there are eggs, and certain peculiarly tender vegetables. The milk affair has of late been a subject of special importance to us here.

Actual experience has determined beyond a doubt that the "condensed" milk, when fresh, is a much better article to use for coffee, and especially to feed to young children, than the chalkified, watered stuff that our honest milkmen bring and charge us ten cents a quart for. It was universally voted that the inventor of the condensed milk was a public benefactor, and that his invention would be an alleviation of innumerable ills which especially afflict babies, and other non-developed folks. Consequently the milk given by him was accepted by the entire community, and his command of the market has been practically undisputed for several years. It is true there has been a different form of preserved milk,—a granulated mass, very much like what is used by the homœopathic doctors under the name of "Sugar of Milk." This, however, never achieved any great popularity, and the condensed milkman really had the field to himself. In his case, as in too many others, however, great success brought with it great indifference to the public interests. It began to be whispered that the milk was not as pure as formerly; that certain ingredients were mingled with it,—things which, however innocent in themselves, were not milk. Corn-starch was stated to be one of the leading ingredients in the adulteration of the condensed milk. Now, corn-starch is all very well in itself; but, when a man pays 45 cents a pound for condensed milk, he doesn't, as a rule, want to be served with corn-starch, which he can buy for 5 cents, or less. The complaints sounded louder and louder, and still, as the one Company had a monopoly of the business, there seemed to be no remedy. The hot season was rapidly coming on, when only the condensed milk will withstand the test, and the old monopoly congratulated themselves with the idea that their lease of power was going to run on, undisturbed.

Behold, however, the power of American enterprise! No sooner was the want made known than the man was found to meet it. One day, a week or ten days ago, there appeared on every one of the Brooklyn "milk-walks," a new wagon, offering condensed milk at a reduction so great as to make all the purchasers open their eyes. It seems that a new Company had been organized on the quiet, and had been for months engaged in completing their arrangements, such as putting up machinery, employing men, perfecting experiments, etc., until at last, having got all things in readiness, they, on one auspicious morning, burst on the astonished world, a full-fledged Company. The old Company charged us 48 cents a quart for their compound. The new Company at once bounded into the market with a better article at 40 cents. The old Company came at once down to 35 cents, thereupon the new Company put the price down to 28 cents a quart, where it stands now. You may think I have given undue space to this affair; but, when you reflect that your own, as well as all the great cities, must eventually rely upon some sort of prepared milk, you will admit the importance of the affair. We, here in New York, are not so fortunate as you are; you have the illimitable prairies, where no end of stock *could* be fed, so as to supply you with all you want of the products of the dairy; but *will* it ever be done? I, for my part, think not. I believe the progress of civilization is such that, in a few years, every acre of land within three hours' distance of Chicago, by rail-train which shall run a hundred miles an hour (which soon will be done), will be worth so much for building or manufacturing purposes that no man could afford to raise milch cows there any more than a man could afford to buy your finest hotel and occupy it for a livery-stable. Condensed milk we and you must use, and we want to get the best first,—then, the cheapest. And if those fellows who have been making us pay 48 cents a quart for what was worth only half as much, can be brought to reason, it is a good thing to do. It is not as if it were a thing that affected a family only once a year, like the expenses of a birthday party; it is a matter that comes in at every meal of every day, and that makes a difference in every city of tens of thousands of dollars, every dime of which, if saved, is saved to the poor people, who need it most.

So I want you to look out for your Chicago milkmen, and bring them to book at once.

REMINISCENCES OF NIBLO'S.

Although your despatches from our city have already told you of the utter destruction of our finest theatre, Niblo's Garden, still there are always certain points known to an old theatrical critic, of whom I am one, that are never stated in the regular reports. I do not care to tell you the history of this house; that you will find in all our journals of the 7th instant. But there are certain memories connected with this old house that touch nearly the heart and feelings of those who have, for years, been accustomed to regard Niblo's as their own particular pet.

First, let me say, Niblo's was, for many years, the only truly democratic theatre in America. There were no reserved seats. The price of admission was 50 cents each, first come, first served. This rule was so inexorable that no appeal of friendship could win a deviation from it, and an offer of money to the [illegible] treasurer for privileged seats would have been answered by an indignant order out-doors.

I well remember what happened to myself one certain night. I was not only well acquainted with the Managers, but it had lately been in my power to do them a very great and essential service. I then lived in Brooklyn, and had a party of country friends whom I wanted to see the spectacle at Niblo's. I applied for reserved seats; but the reply was, "My dear boy, you can have all the seats in the theatre for your friends, if you are here to take them when the door is open; but I wouldn't, because I *couldn't*, reserve one single seat for the President of the United States himself. I'd do it for you a hundred times quicker than for him." Then he went on to say, "My dear old boy, I'll send a carriage, or a dozen carriages, for your friends; and will try and have 'em here in time;" but I knew that no carriages could get to Brooklyn and back before the doors would be opened and the best seats all gone. Suddenly a bright thought flashed across my hitherto stupid head:

"Can you lend me a dozen supernumaries?" I impetuously demanded.

"What do you mean, old chap," he said, slowly, evidently doubting my sanity, "My supes don't come till 7, and—"

When, suddenly catching my meaning, he shouted, "I see what you want, old fellow!" I haven't got any supes, but I've got four assistant scene painters and half-a-dozen gas men, who won't be wanted till after the curtain goes up. "How many do you want?"

Well, these grim and grimy gas men and the painters boys, to the number of a dozen, or more, were planted in the choicest seats of the orchestra. The crowd came in, people rushed for the front seats, and tried to order my men out; but they held firm. Just before the curtain went up my party arrived, whereupon our gas-men decorously filed out, and we took their places. A couple of gallons of beer made it all right with the men, though there was much ineffectual swearing among certain of the audience.

William E. Burton, one of the most popular of New York actors, and *the* one most beloved by all "country cousins," played his last engagement on this stage before New Yorkers. From here, after playing for the last time "Toodles," "Micawber," "Captain Cuttle," "Madame Vanderpants," and the immortal "Aminidab Sleek," he went to Philadelphia, from which city, after struggling through three nights of an engagement, he came home to die. On this stage one of the most genial of our young comedians, Dan. Setchell, cut his last joke, and then left us next day forever. He soon after sailed from San Francisco on a ship that was spoken four days out of port, and, from that day to this hour, never been heard of. On this stage the great Ravel Family, consisting of a father and five sons, gave to America its first revelations of genuine pantomime. On these boards Charlotte Cushman spoke, what she then thought, were her last words before leaving the stage forever; she has, however, recovered from the sickness that then had brought her so near death, and seems likely to live for many years. Here Edwin L. Davenport, now one of our most delightful actors, made his first trembling *debut*. On this stage have we seen Edwin Forrest in his prime, drawing thousands of dollars a night; and also, within a few years, we have beheld him when the audiences were so scant as not to bring money enough to pay the gas-bill of the house. Here have we seen both the Placides, Henry and Tom; Blake, J. W. Wallack, old James Wallack, with his son, now Lester Wallack, of "Wallack's;" Dion Boucicault, with his lovely little wife, Agnes Robertson, played here. Mark Smith, Mrs. John Wood, Dolly Davenport, William A. Crisp, Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt, Mr. Charles Dillon, Charles Mathews, W. H. Robinson, McKean Buchanan, Mrs. Barrows, Miss Mary Taylor, Frank Chanfrau, "Old" "Billy" Mitchell, Tom Johnston, George Jordan, and a hundred other of our sterling actors have played here. Here, Fechter, and Bandmann, and Rachel have acted; and here,—well, I know that a city directory or a catalogue of actors for the past half century would not be very interesting matter for your paper,—so I forbear. I have merely to remark that, though the stones are not yet cold, the workmen are already at work carting off the *debris*, preparatory to rebuilding the theatre in finer style than ever, which Mr. A. T. Stewart, the proprietor says, shall be done before Sept. 1, 1872, and I believe he'll do what he says. NEIL MACNEIL.

The Alabama Claims Business.

PERU, Ill., May 17.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Amidst many occupations I went through the Fish-Granville correspondence, and I never was so tired and mortified. Now comes into Court the great Administration defender, the New York *Times*, and, for the sake of saving the arbitration principle of the Treaty of Washington, declares it honorable for the Government to back down on its claim for "indirect damages." It is right to do so. But, in doing this, comes in stultification. The whole conduct of this matter looks precisely like a common pettifogging concern before a Justice of the Peace. When the principle of "consequential damages" is repudiated in every civil code (and properly, because it is common sense, and the highest philosophy), how can it be conceived that the legal adviser of the Government of the United States should have presented it? Whether this matter will affect political parties or not, it is certain that the conduct of this business has inflicted an injury upon the magnanimity of the American character.

General Grant, President of the United States, is, of course, no lawyer, and does not pretend to be. He knows enough, we suppose, to know that, in prosecuting cases of the kind, he must secure the highest talent in the Union. Having failed so lamentably in this matter, I, who have been "on the fence," know where to place myself. I can judge of no man but by *success*. I know it to be a stern and hard rule; but my safety, and the safety of everybody else, can properly recognize no other. I have enough of Fishy Grant. AMERICAN.

—The Clinton (Iowa) *Herald* (Administration) having intimated that Colonel H. Keatley, of Council Bluffs, now supporting Greeley, was a "sorehead," says:

> Colonel Keatley in a note to us, calling attention to what appeared in the *Nonpareil*, remarks:
> "I have not seen your article. I was a candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, but because I was not nominated, I did not become a sorehead. On the contrary I spent my own time and money to assist in electing the Republican State ticket nominated at that Convention, and also the Republican county ticket, at the head of which was one of the present proprietors of the *Nonpareil*."
> However much we may regret Colonel Keatley's political position at present, still, as an honorable and lifelong member of the editorial profession, we cheerfully award him the benefit of the above showing.

FURNITURE.

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PARIS.

The Dubourg Murder--Theft of Artillery--Illness of President Thiers.

Party Colors--The Teetotum--A Triple Alliance--The Internationale.

Religious Questions--Bravery of American Sailors--Business-Excursions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, April 29.

...th the exception of Spanish matters, ...action from which we are now expe...ng, and which are assuming every ...t a more and more threatening char..., nothing important has happened this ... politically or otherwise. But, on the ... hand, I have jotted down, during the ...nts which I use to write these letters, ...mber of little items. They are not ... going down to posterity, but they may ... some value as contemporary history, ... is for that reason that I send them to ...

THE LAST MURDER.

...first one is the Dubourg case. It is a ...r which has been the general subject ...nversation in Paris for eight days. It ...ked of much, and in such an exagger...way, as if it were a horrible, frightful, ...nheard-of thing, that a stranger who ...us might think that invasion or the ...mune—those Siamese brothers of mis...e—again afflicted Paris. But it is a ...r which was common and prosaic in ... respect. A young woman deceived ...usband for a young man whom she had ... in her youth. The husband, surprising ...ife almost in *flagrante delicto*,—that is ..., in a garret-room, all ready to get into ...struck her three blows with a knife, ... which she died soon after. The hus..., who was at first imprisoned, was af...ards released. The lover, who fled, at ...oman's request, gave himself up, and ...probably be also released, the husband ...rosecuting. This is the story, very unfor...nate for all concerned, but very unim...t in a general point of view, and yet ... almost exclusively occupied the mod...thens for a week.

STEALING CANNON.

...illanimous citizens have been greatly ...rbed this week by the robbery of some ...n; which was, for some days, held up ...very mysterious affair fraught with ...r to the nation. According to the full...nformation, it was a novel and bold ... but nothing more. Six mountain...ns, weighing 250 pounds each, slept ...ly on the ramparts of Vincennes. A ...r in old iron, who was out of business, ...ived the idea of appropriating them ...g their slumbers. He bribed three ar...ymen of the garrison, and at night, by ...se of ropes, these arch thieves let the ...me down into the ditches of the fort, ... them up on the other side, carried them ... dealer in iron, and there they were ...d down. The next day there was a ... commotion in Paris. At the ...est noise, many citizens exclaim..., "There are the cannon; the Com... is beginning again!" They did not ... quietly until the dealer and the artil...en had been discovered. As for these ... who have caused the State a loss of a ...ousand francs, and who have made on...ew hundred, they are in a bad way.—...ore so since their robbery is committed ... military law prevailed, since they ... military stores from a fortified place. ... all aggravating circumstances, which ...result in their death, or their long im...ment at the galleys.

MR. THIERS' SICKNESS.

...Thiers has been sick for several days, ... seriously, but owing to an attack of ...hitis, severe enough to make him keep ..., and even remain quiet. Naturally, ...ssips make much of this, and exagger...s importance as much as possible, there...ontributing somewhat to the very per...le fall of securities which has been ...ed on the Bourse during the last fifteen ... The sickness is almost over, and will ... no permanent traces on the invalid, ... but for his doctors, would work and ... about as usual,—that is, much.

PARTY COLORS.

...e results from this sickness, and yet ... from the nearly equally matched forces ...e two parties which are striving for ..., a sort of political lull. We have ... parties than we have colors in our na...l flag,—a thing rarely seen,—and each ... represents a clearly-defined party: the ...e, Legitimists; the blue, Orleanists; ...d, Republicans; and the green, Impe...s. In the aristocratic circle, which is ... seen and little heard of, but which is ... the less powerful, especially since the ... clergy goes with it, the white has an ...ided reign. The blue and the red ... nearly equally divide the middle ... The green belongs to the busy...s, the bustlers, the dealers in fashions ...oid lace,—all those people who find ... natural atmosphere in an Imperial pa... luxury, and corruption, and who con...ly regret it and yearn for it. So those ...n whom Venus has selected for her ...esses are seeking to make the ...e shades of green the fashionable hues ...ear,—sea-green, bottle-green, etc. But ...t whether it will take. Green is not ...ing to the face,—not even to ... tarnished complexions of these ...na. The love of their com..., the chief work of their occupation, ...arry it over their unreasonable love ...e dynastic return of the rejuvenated ...ption that they dream of.

THE TEETOTUM.

...silent party struggle is so well under... by all, and it is so well felt that our ...al morrow is exposed to so many hazards, ...s in all serious matters, we summarize ... game which is popular at this mo... It is played with an ivory teetotum, ... one side for each party. It is put in ...n, and, while it is spinning, bets are ... as to which side will come uppermost ...dermost. It may seem strange to you ... we laugh, play, and jest thus, even re...ng our national existence; but it is our ... If we were pounded in a mortar, ...emains would laugh and jest under ...estle. This does not prevent us from ...y seeing the situation, watching over ... even occasionally prospering, provid...e do not allow ourselves to be carried ... by heedless impulses. But, when we ..., we are apt to succeed, because, when ...eet with a reverse, we rise again so ...ly, so confident, and so strong.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

...finish the political part of this letter, ...'s barely convalescent, and from what a ...ess! Still, this does not prevent us ... dreaming a most charming dream for ...ture,—so charming that I cannot sleep ... so great is my desire to see it realized. ... a triple alliance, similar to the many ...h have been made against us,—...sting of you, our allies, by ..., by interest, and by a com... humanitarian future,—you, the le...ate children of Washington and ...ayette,—and then Russia and ourselves. ... accomplished, you can see that, with...violent contests, without war, by the ... pressure of this multiplied power, we ... regulate the world and the ... of humanity for years, ...ys — for years which would ...enturies, so rapidly does the current of ...is hurry on the nations of to-day. ... who are enthusiastic, like us, but who ...t more, reflect on this idea. It is worthy ... in all respects.

THE INTERNATIONALE.

...e Internationale and its various affil... Societies are still laboring to regain ... power that they caught and held at ...s under the name of the Commune. At ...ns, among other cities, this Society, ...se openly-avowed object is an agrarian ... much as the Gracchi and Catiline ...ted, and a universal division of prop..., such as Delecluze, Rigault, Pyat, and ... other bloody banditti of the Commune ...ed, has been arrested, in the person of ...ry well organized Committee, called the ...mittee of Groise Street. Very curious ...uments were seized relative to the ac...wledged object of the Society, its plans ... murder and systematized pillage, its ...ns of action, and a perfect code of mur... and robbery concealed under the hu...itarian mantle of peaceful socialism. ...eems that these people had been watched ... a long time, and that they were arrested ... one sweep, with their plans, registers, ...utes of proceedings, etc.

RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS.

...he religious world and the anti-religious ...ticians are at this moment in a stir, but ...ir feelings do not seem to move the pub... at all. It relates, on one side, to three ...sts who have thrown their flocks to the ...s and are trying hard to get up sects of ...r own. But they seem to me to be men ... much in earnest, not very able, and act... at hap-hazard, without plan, without ...tinct grievances, and even without real ...; therefore, like a little wet straw, they ... go away in smoke, without heat and ...

... the other side, the Archbishop of Paris, ... some other French prelates, profiting ... the partial disorganization of the Gov...ment the day after our disasters, and its ...isional condition, have violated, to the ... of their ability, the Concordat,—that po...co-religious compact which unites France ... the Papacy. By this compact, no bull or ...ical coming from the Pope, can be ...lished in France by French Bishops ...out the consent of the Government and ... French Council of State. Our ...ops have officially and osten...ously violated that, declaring it a dead ..., to which they never submitted but by ...ce. It is just as if I were to invite all the ...ens of Chicago to put their hands in your ...et, under the pretence that I never recog...d the lock except while under duress, and ... consequently, I open it to all so soon as ...n. But, since the end sanctifies all, and ... end of the Bishops is to gradually restore ... the Papacy its old power, there is nothing ... to outwit. It is very little use to make a disturbance about this. Neither Papal bulls, nor illegal mandates of Bishops, can revive the faith of the Middle Ages. Neither the insurrection of the three unfrocked priests, nor the illegal publication of the bulls concerning the Immaculate Conception, Infallibility, etc., produce at this moment the slightest effect on the turbulent tide of public sentiment in France. It does not pay, to borrow an expression of theatre managers or book-publishers, who thus characterize a work or a play to which the general public will pay no attention.

THE AMERICAN SAILORS AT MARSEILLES.

All our papers, especially those in the South, have been filled this week with praises and warm thanks concerning your squadron at Marseilles. But for it, most of the vessels anchored in the port would have been burned. The fire broke out at night, in an Italian vessel, the Tre Fratelle, loaded with petroleum. This fluid began to spread in every direction, communicating the flames from ship to ship, when the sailors of your fleet, who were first on the ground, fought the conflagration with courage, promptness, skill, and energy. Thanks to them chiefly, the fire-ship was isolated from the others, and the conflagration was stifled, or rather circumscribed, thus avoiding incalculable loss. At Marseilles, and among the sailors, all agree in praising the admirable conduct of your men, especially since they have accepted all these thanks with the modesty of men accustomed to do their duty. I, and all those who rejoice in your triumphs, on account of our sympathy for your nation, have heard on all sides praises which I have great pleasure in sending you.

RAILROAD PLANS.

In conclusion, among other schemes which may interest you, it is said that the Railroads and the Transatlantic Steam Companies are intending to get up business-trips as they recently have pleasure-trips. The proposition is to sell tickets for a round trip from New York to Paris and return, good for a month, including times of stoppage,—the journey to be made by rapid trains, starting at fixed days and hours, and for much cheaper rates. The Railroad Companies, which are urged on by the public to do something new, are said to be willing enough to enter into such an agreement; but the trouble is with the Steamship Companies. They have an almost complete monopoly with us. EMILE CARREY.

THE BURNING OF SOMERSET.

Almost Total Destruction of a Pennsylvania Village.

Pittsburgh (May 14) Correspondence of the New York World.

Few New Yorkers, probably, are aware that a calamity greater, proportioned to its extent, than that which overtook Chicago, last Thursday fell upon the pretty little village of Somerset, 70 miles southeast of this city. The short telegraphic despatches announcing its almost entire destruction was not likely to be even glanced at by the careless reader; but seldom has a more swift and sweeping conflagration visited any community. Fully three-fourths of the town is destroyed, and insurance for the paltry sum of $60,000 is all that covers the loss of fully $1,000,000. The fire commenced in a livery stable at the extreme end of the town, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and, seemingly in less time than it takes to write this sentence, had swept completely over the whole business portion of the village. The wind was blowing hard, and carried sparks and burning shingles in all directions, so that while the terrified inhabitants were endeavoring to stay the fire in one place it would break out in another far ahead. It was the story of Chicago over again, except that the buildings were almost all of wood, and burned almost as soon as caught. Every grocery in the place, with one exception, and every hotel but the Barnett House, the two printing offices, and the Lutheran and Presbyterian churches were burned. In almost every case the unfortunate sufferer from the devouring elements lost his all, and well-to-do farmers of the day before became beggars without a place to sleep at night. Numbers, of course, passed that and the succeeding night in the open air, and even now few have quarters adequate to protect them from the chill breezes and damp winds that follow the going down of the sun. The destitution is indeed great, and the charitable people of New York would not be going out of their way in sending aid to the unfortunate of their sister State. Here in Pittsburgh efforts, of course, are being made to assist the suffering ones, while the City of Brotherly Love cannot fail to lend a helping hand. Somerset is the capital of the county of the same name, and its population in 1860 was 2,776. The town was burned once before, somewhere about the year 1830.

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

Important Correspondence between John Bull and Jonathan Smith.

From the Philadelphia Age.

The following correspondence shows the present condition of a long dispute between two neighbors:

DEAR BULL: Some time ago your wagon ran into my buggy, at the turnpike gate, and broke one shaft, and knocked four spokes out of the left wheel. What are you going to do about it? Truly yours, JONATHAN SMITH.

DEAR SMITH: I don't see that I ought to pay the damages done by the wagon. In fact, I had lent it to a relation of yours. But, as you say I am responsible, I agree to leave it to Hans Breitman, who keeps the toll-gate, to say whether I ought to pay the damages. Truly yours, JOHN BULL.

DEAR BULL: I agree to leave it to Breitman. Truly yours, JONATHAN SMITH.

DEAR SMITH: I went to Breitman's this morning, and he showed me the bill sent in by Mr. Shad, your attorney. He says that by the injury to your buggy you were stopped from going to town, where you might have made $500,000 by a speculation in mess pork. He has put in a bill for $500,007.50. I would not object to the $7.50 for repairs to the buggy, but the rest of the claim is ridiculous. Yours, JOHN BULL.

DEAR SIR: It don't make any difference about the amount of my bill. We have left it to Breitman to say what's right. Yours, JONATHAN SMITH.

DEAR SIR: I will not leave any such claim to Breitman, he cannot understand it; indeed, he hardly understands English, and might give a smashing award against me on your ridiculous claim. Yours truly, JOHN BULL.

DEAR BULL: Don't let us quarrel about it. My attorney's claim does seem to be ridiculous. All my friends tell me so. Let us both say to Breitman that it is ridiculous, and then leave the matter to him. Yours truly, JONATHAN SMITH.

DEAR SIR: Since you admit it is ridiculous, you had better withdraw it. I will pay anything that Breitman says for repairing the buggy, but will not put it in any fellow's power to bankrupt me. Yours, &c., JOHN BULL.

SIR: If I were to withdraw my claim people would laugh at me. I stick to it, if it is ridiculous. D——n the buggy; I will lose the money on it. Not at all yours, JONATHAN SMITH.

The Fire at Waupaca, Wis.

From the Waupaca County Republican (Extra), May 17.

About half past 2 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the vacant barn formerly occupied by George Snyder as a livery barn. Within five minutes it had communicated with Woodworth's saloon on the north and P. A. House's wagon shop on the south. The Vosburg stable next took fire, and a stiff breeze coming up, the fire went through it as if it were a tinder box. By this time it became evident that the Vosburg House must go too, and the furniture was carried into the street. The fire swept through the house, levelling it in twenty minutes.

After the Vosburg House came the block of stores east, clear through to E. L. Browne's office, which was saved.

The buildings burned are P. A. House's wagon shop, livery barn, Woodworth's saloon, Vosburg House and stable, Gilmore's clothing store, Hate's restaurant, Perkins' art gallery, Dr. Scott's dentist office, the Post Office, Ware's saloon, Mrs. Thorn's millinery store and dwelling, Meade's store (vacant), and Meade's Bank.

The loss cannot yet be estimated, but will probably not fall far short of $75,000. It would have been four times that amount, but the contents of most of the buildings were saved.

There was no insurance on any of the buildings, except $850 on the Post Office. The companies refused to take the risks.

N. W. Milliken, travelling agent for F. F. Adams & Co.'s tobacco house, of Milwaukee, fell from the piazza roof of the hotel to the ground, breaking both bones of one leg, in a frightful manner. He was taken to Dr. Manchester's, and the limb was dressed, but it was found necessary to take out a piece of bone, an inch in length. We learn that he is feeling quite comfortable this morning.

It is the generally accepted opinion that the fire is the work of an incendiary.

We cannot close this hurried and very imperfect account without a tribute to the women of Waupaca. The efforts of men seemed to sink into the shade by the side of them. They worked carrying water and taking out goods, and one lady actually took every door and window from Mrs. Thorn's millinery store. They are *heroes*. Heroines is too tame. God bless them, one and all!

LATER — Loss over-estimated; about $25,000.

An Eagle Attempts to Kidnap a Child.

Capake (N. Y.) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

Jacob Decker, living near Rhoda Lake, about two miles from this place, has a daughter about 3 years of age. Yesterday afternoon, while she was playing in the yard, her shouts attracted her mother. Going out, Mrs. Decker found a large eagle attempting to carry off the little one. Almost frantic with fright, she siezed the child and rushed towards the house. No sooner had she caught the child in her arms than the eagle showed fight. It followed Mrs. Decker, pecking savagely at the little girl, several times touching her hair with its beak; but, by running rapidly and shielding the child as best she could, she managed to reach the house in safety.

Enraged at being thus cheated of its prey, the eagle flew against the door and beat furiously at the windows, as if determined to effect an entrance, until Mrs. Decker, fearing it might break in, hid her child in a closet for greater security. At nightfall the bird flew away.

Early this morning the eagle again made its appearance. After flying wildly around, it perched upon a tree hard by the house, apparently awaiting an opportunity to renew the attack. As soon as she discovered the bird Mrs. Decker notified the neighbors, and it was shot. It proved to be a bald American eagle, measuring seven feet between the tips of its wings.

LONDON.

Petitions Presented to Parliament.

What a Select Committee Does With Them.

Some Specimens of the Things Asked for by Memorializers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, April 24.

There are times when petitions to the House of Commons are as serious as a revolt. I have seen them brought in by the basketful, and wheelbarrows were wanted to cart them away. But in these peaceful days, the numbers are not so great, nor the prayers so fervently offered. You are aware

A SELECT COMMITTEE

sits during the session, for the purpose of analyzing the petitions, and for reporting upon their contents. From the mass, they pick out what they consider the representative ones, and print the latter as an appendix, to their weekly report. The rest they simply describe in general terms. I take their report, issued this morning, as a specimen of the average one.

On the first pages, the number of petitions and signatures in favor or against particular measures is stated in the briefest terms. Thus, for

THE BALLOT BILL,

there are a certain number of petitions and signatures, and these are sufficiently signified by this description: "The petitioners consider that the constituencies should bear the expenses of returning a member, and that the hours of polling should be extended. They pray the House to pass a Ballot bill with the above amendments."

Three hundred and seventy petitions in favor of the Woman's Disabilities Removal bill are recorded, and we then come to what are called the

ECCLESIASTICAL PETITIONS.

The people most in earnest in this country are the religious people, and, in ordinary seasons, their petitions to Parliament greatly outnumber those of any other portion of the community.

THE BURIALS BILL

excites their interest at the present moment, and a vast number of petitions for and against it are described.

After the Burials bill, we arrive at the disestablishment of the Church of England, for which there are a few petitions.

Upwards of 103,000 persons petition for the bill permitting marriage with a deceased wife's sister; 9,767 are against it. The latter consider that "the bill, if passed, will have the effect of lowering the standard of domestic happiness, and lead to still further relaxations of the law of marriage."

For inquiry into conventual and monastic establishments, there are several petitions,—the subject being in the Parliamentary stock.

TEMPERANCE PETITIONS.

All sorts of folk petition in favor of the measure prohibiting the sale of liquors on Sundays. I see in the list Wesleyan congregations by the hundred, Bands of Hope, Sunday School teachers, guardians of the poor, Good Templars, and a few public meetings.

For the Permissive Prohibitory Liquor bill, there are "mothers, wives, and sisters" of workmen, Total Abstinence Societies, Quakers, sailors, "ardent Sons of Temperance," members of "the Independent Order of Rechabites," and—as a curious case—"members and frequenters of the Grace Darling Public-House, Newcastle on-Tyne."

DIVERS PETITIONS.

Various officers on the retired list of the India corps seek a redress of grievances, having succeeded in persuading various individuals to join them in the application.

Some petitioners complain that the exemption lately extended to carts used for carrying their owners to church has been withdrawn. "The imposition," they say, "of 15 shillings per annum on such carts will cause serious impediments to attendance on church."

The disagreeable topic of Contagious Diseases is dealt with in a cloud of petitions, and the Education in Scotland still gives displeasure to 165,557 individuals.

For the establishment of International Arbitration, the numbers are not many,—the Alabama difficulties having almost stopped that useful agitation.

I need not say that

AN INDIAN POTENTATE

approaches Parliament with an appeal. Those worthies are always with us. The petitioner to-day is the Rana of Seekar, who complains of the animosity which for a long time has been borne against her by certain persons with Indian names, all given in full. She asserts that they had for long plotted her ruin. She accuses them of having murdered her Kamdar, which crime, though fully proved, was, through their influence, hushed up. While bearing testimony to the fairness which usually characterizes English justice in India, she complains that, in the present case, the English Governors have not maintained their reputation for fairness; and she, therefore, as a last resource, appeals to the assistance of the House of Commons to see justice properly administered.

The petitions printed entire in the appendix are, no doubt fairly selected. The friends of

THE BURIALS BILL

regard it as a great grievance, that none but Ministers of the Church of England are allowed to conduct burial services in parish churchyards, notwithstanding that all parishioners have the right of burial therein, irrespective of their religious belief,—the evil being aggravated by the fact that the burial service of the Church of England cannot lawfully be read over unbaptized persons.

DUTY ON DOGS.

A Chamber of Agriculture protests against a grievance caused to it by the license duty which has recently been imposed on shepherd's dogs, "said dogs being an indispensable *motive power* (sic.) used in the management of stock on hill pastures, and scarcely less indispensable on many lowland farms."

DRUNKENNESS.

The inhabitants of a town in Somersetshire show that a very large proportion of the poverty, crime, and disease in the country is undoubtedly to be attributed to the undue consumption of intoxicating liquors by the people, and that the consumption of these liquors is largely induced by the very great number of houses which have been licensed for the sale of them.

BASTARDY.

Several women unite in a petition, in which they say they "believe that the existing law of bastardy is unjust to the mothers of illegitimate children, and to the children themselves, and demoralizing to their fathers, whom it encourages in evading their natural responsibilities." They further believe "that the present condition of the law is the cause of much mortality amongst infants, and also of direct infanticide,—the mother being too poor adequately to nourish her child, and being often, moreover, incapacitated by this charge from earning her livelihood."

A body of Trades' Unionists at Sheffield protest against the law passed last session, punishing

VIOLENCE AND THREATS AMONGST WORKMEN.

They submit that it is likely to be made the means of "oppressing the rights of labor," and that the slightest acts are said to be construed as coming within one or more of the clauses. The "slightest acts" at Sheffield, one cannot help saying, are very serious ones elsewhere.

A large number of petitioners are persuaded "that the payment by School Boards of the fees of children attending

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS

is unfair to those who are compelled to aid in disseminating doctrines of which they sincerely disapprove, and is injurious to those who are thereby encouraged to plead poverty as an excuse for sheer neglect of the plainest parental duties, and practically to deny their personal responsibility for the education of their children."

A Board of Guardians in Ireland are "most strongly of opinion that the

PURCHASE OF THE IRISH RAILWAYS

by the Government, would be of the greatest benefit to this country [Ireland], inasmuch as the doing away of the greater number of the Boards of Management now existing would enable the lines to be economically worked as one system, for the advantage of the whole country, and at a great saving of expense. This, with the use of the credit of the country in raising the purchase-money, would enable large reductions to be made in the rates of carriage,—a matter much required in this poor agricultural country, and especially as affording greater facilities to third-class passengers."

A town in Cumberland

IS IN SORRY PLIGHT.

A petition from several of its inhabitants avers "that all kinds of filth are frequently deposited in the public vaults, to the danger and annoyance of the inhabitants and visitors to the said town of Brampton. * * That the inhabitants are compelled either to deposit their house-refuse in the open stream which runs through the town, or in public ash pits,—in either case creating a foul and dangerous nuisance. That, the existing sanitary authorities having failed to put an end to such a state of things, injurious to the morals and health of the community, your petitioners humbly pray that it may please your Honorable House to pass such general measures in the present session of Parliament, as will make it obligatory on the local authorities of all places similarly situated to the town of Brampton to drain or purify the same, for the sake of public health and decency."

AN EXTRAORDINARY PETITION

was presented to the House of Commons the other night, on the part of "certain persons who are subjected to the operation of the Contagious Diseases acts." The fast and fashionable gentleman who represents Windsor brought it up, and it was, at his request, read by the Clerk at the table. It was stated that the petitioners were not injuriously affected by the acts, nor was their personal liberty in any way restrained. Those of them that had been received in the Government hospitals had been greatly benefitted by their treatment. The petition concluded by humbly praying that nothing be done to weaken the efficiency of the acts, as such a thing would be a calamity to the memorialists, and would be of no practical benefit to the nation. Much comment was caused by the reading of the petition.

M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Kingsley Monument--Movement for Methodist Unity.

A Blow at Quacks and Patent Medicines.

Father Gavazzi and the Free Christian Church of Italy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 18.

One of the most impressive incidents thus far in the proceedings of the Conference was the raising of a fund for a monument over the grave of

BISHOP KINGSLEY,

who died two years ago at Beyrout, in Syria, on his missionary tour round the world. "Kingsley, the brave and brotherly," as Punshon called him the other day, has a memory in the Church, which is "like ointment poured forth;" and, when the proposition was made to raise about $1,700 for the purpose above mentioned, there was a perfect shower of offerings,—the various delegations from the East and West, both English and German, vying with each other who should be the first to give; and so great was the desire to share in this work of love, this tribute to the martyr Bishop, that subscriptions continued to be announced, and money was sent to the platform long after it was declared that there was money enough. The amount raised was $2,500. It was understood any excess above the cost of the monument is to go to the family of the Bishop, to whom he left but little other legacy than that of his memory and of his fame.

UNION OF METHODIST BODIES.

The movement in favor of uniting the numerous bodies of Methodists is gaining ground, both in this country and Canada. In the United States, besides the great body represented here, there are the "Methodist Protestant Church," the "Methodist Church," an offshoot from the Methodist Protestant; and the "African M. E. Church,"—all of which bodies are making speeches and sending in memorials in favor of Methodist unity. In Canada, there are nine separate and distinct Methodist bodies, among some of which there is a strong desire for a Canadian union; but the M. E. Church of Canada, which was formerly a part of the great body in the United States, and is strongly anti British in its sympathies, desires to resume its position as a portion of the Mother Church. Delegates from several of these bodies have been heard before the Conference with much favor, and a Committee has been formed to consider and report a plan of consolidation.

CANADIAN CLERGYMEN.

The aged Bishop Richardson, of the Canada M. E. Church, was yesterday introduced, and with him Rev. Dr. Wyle, who, in his speech, desired that the Church in the United States should turn its attention to the great and growing Red River country, whose rapidly-increasing population, almost destitute of the means of grace, offered a very promising field of Christian operations. He referred to the recent election for Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada of an American clergyman and editor, Rev. Dr. Reid, of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, published at Chicago (who, however, declined the distinguished honor); and spoke of the great emigration from their Church to the States of America,—fifty-three of their ministers and seven thousand members having crossed the line within the last two years.

VARIOUS RESOLUTIONS.

In the session this morning, after some resolutions were presented proposing to insist on members of the Church attending class-meetings; to give the present Bishops a vacation of one year; to provide for an Episcopal vacation, after the fashion of pastoral vacations; to hold an election for Bishops next Tuesday morning; to prevent the publication of the advertisements of quack-doctors and patent medicines in the Church papers; and to create a kind of Methodist order of nurses or Sisters of Mercy, each of which was referred to its appropriate committee,—Bishop Simpson introduced the world renowned orator,

FATHER GAVAZZI,

the representative of the "Free Christian Church" of Italy.

An immense audience had assembled to hear this Luther of the South, and his address was listened to with much favor and frequent applause.

In person, Father Gavazzi is tall and portly, with a bronzed complexion; a big nose; eyes that open as if to take in world-wide views or heavenly visions, and gleam with the fires of genius and enthusiasm; a low forehead, from which his long, straight hair, now turning gray, is combed straight back over his well-formed head; shoulders that shrug, and twist, and turn, and writhe, in the most approved Italian fashion (an Italian talks with his shoulders, as Joseph is said to do with his coat-tails); long arms, with heavy, brown hands at the ends of them, both and all of which, even to the ends of his lumpy fingers, help on his oratory in the most industrious and expressive manner. Add to all this the most unctious good humor, the most child-like simplicity, the most liberal play of the facial features, and a voice that can rattle, or squeal, or cry, or laugh, or do almost anything except be sweet and musical, and you have the great Italian orator,—great in spite of the difference between the rough English and the smooth, flowing modern Latin; and partly great, or at least popular, because of his untamed gestures and his perfect *abandon* before his audience. His text was the name of his Church.

THE FREE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF ITALY.

The *Free* Church! How sweetly that ought to thrill on an American ear! cried the good Father, with hands clasped and eyes upturned; and how sweet it sounds to my Italians, who have heard the clank of the chains of Papal Rome so long! Previous to 1848, there was not a single Christian Church in Italy where a native Italian could worship. Even the meetings of foreigners were watched by police stationed at the door, to see that none but foreigners entered. Now the Free Church of Italy has thirty-five congregations, numbering in all about thirty thousand adherents, and almost all of this work has grown up within ten years. It is the Free *Christian* Church.

My Italians, said the Padre, with a deprecating look and an awful shrug of his shoulders, would be confused with your denominations; they know not much about Methodists, a little about Baptists, and some about Presbyterians; but *most* they know the Bible,—*the Bible all the time.* My dear friends, cried he,—pronouncing the phrase as if it were all one word,—what would we do? where could we go to find our creed? Rome has had plenty of creeds and plenty of Councils; but which one shall we take? I will tell you: We went back from Council to Council, and from Synod to Synod, till we got away back to Christ and the Apostles, and there we found our doctrines, and there we built our churches; and we preach to the Italians as Paul used to preach to them 1,800 years ago, and we get on very well, though we do not know much about Wesley, or Calvin, or Luther, or Armenius, or Augustine; we know Jesus Christ, our Savior, and that is enough for us.

Now at least our Church is the Free Church *of Italy*; its life springs with us, and it is the hope of our country. Do you tell me, "Why did we not import some of your Protestant denominations?" Well! which shall we import? *You* would say the Methodist; some one else would say the Baptist; and some one else would say the Church of England; and some one else would want us to take the Dutchmen; well! what shall we do? I will tell you; we want to be good Protestants, and so we try to be *good Christians*, and then we know we will be *the very best kind of Protestants.*

And we want our own ministry, too; my Italians do not want to be evangelized by Americans; Americans would not want to be evangelized by Italians; Germans would not want to be evangelized by Frenchmen. [Immense cheering.]

Well, you say to me besides, "Why do you not reform the Church of Rome?" I think it is not reformable. I will illustrate the case for you: When I was with my Garibaldi in the field, among the wounded, sometimes there would be a wound upon the smallest finger, and it was all gangrened; the surgeon looks at it, and he says, he will cut it off to save the hand; if the hand is gangrened, he will cut it off to save the arm; if the arm is gangrened, he will cut it off to save the body; but, if the whole body is gangrened, why should he cut it all to pieces *to save nothing?* There is nothing for such a case but the undertaker.

Father Gavazzi, the irresistible, as he may well be called, closed his oratorical whirlwind by a very neat reference to the debt America owes to Italy. "It was my Italian, Christopher Colombo," said he, "who gave you this beautiful country; and, if it were not for him, I would, instead of this elegant, and refined, and civilized audience, be talking to a company of red Indians. So you will help my Italy, and pay the debt you owe her so long, by sustaining, *with the great American dollar*, the Christian Church which we have established there." Giving us, then, a benediction for listening to his speech, which, he declared, was "terrible bad," and lifting his hands and eyes to Heaven, where he prayed he might meet us all, he pronounced the Amen, and sat down amidst hearty demonstrations of pleasure and good will. CHICAGOAN.

—The Niles (Mich.) *Republican* says:

While it is almost certain that Grant will be the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, yet it is within the range of possibility that some other man—say Colfax, Henry Wilson, or Blaine—may be taken up by the party for the purpose of healing dissensions. Here again the Republican party would be a unit, and victory would be assured. The least probable action of the Philadelphia Convention would be the endorsement of the action of the Cincinnati Convention by the nomination of Greeley. Yet even this would be no more strange or startling than was the original nomination of Greeley by the malcontents.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS $300—WE CONtinue to sell at above prices, on very easy terms; no trouble to show them over; 100 have been sold this spring to parties to build on. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 112 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 352 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 118 WEST MADIson-st., 74x100 feet, southwest corner Jefferson and Jackson-sts. cheap, one-half cash, balance on time at 6 per cent. Also lots in Sheffield's addition and acre property on Boulevard, near Brighton—to close the interest of a non-resident.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS, LOOK OUT FOR bargains. 200 feet on southeast corner of Wells and Jackson-sts. at a great bargain, for a few days. 40 feet on the southeast corner of Fifth-av. by 80 feet on Monroe-st.; price, $31,000. 100 feet by 200 feet deep, on Adams-st. between Wells and Franklin-sts., south front; $350 per foot; the cheapest property in the burnt district. 50 feet on Third-av., Dearborn-st. front, near Harrison-st., with two good frame houses on; will be sold cheap, if taken soon. 25 feet on South Clark-st., near the corner of Jackson. 25x125 on northwest corner of Taylor and Sherman-sts., $8,000; easy terms. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone Block.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON TWELFTH-ST., ONE block west of Reuben. 24 lots on College-st., one block west of Reuben. 12 lots on Sampson-st., one block west of Reuben. The above lots are just outside the fire limits, desirably located, and will be sold very cheap if taken at once. Terms: one-fourth cash, balance on 4 years' account, at 8 per cent annual interest. B. PHILPOT, 116 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—BY H. G. SAMPSON, 529 Mitchell-st., a house, lot and barn, near the street cars; nine rooms, marble mantel, water and gas. Barn room for two horses.

FOR SALE—200 CHEAP LOTS, ONLY ABOUT 3½ miles from old Court House, situated between Armitage and Fullerton-avs. north and south, and Seeley and Western-avs. east and west, for 30 days, for the very low price of $200 per lot to those who will improve. These lots are high and dry, and decidedly the cheapest lots in the market. Title shown by abstract; free from all incumbrance. Terms, one-third down, balance in 1 and 2 years, with 6 per cent interest. Apply to Z. DORATHY, 173 Monroe-st., basement Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—4 AND 40 FEET, BY 109 FEET TO a 20-foot alley, on Wabash-av., between Congress and Harrison-sts. CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, 341 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 20X126, 60 FEET WEST OF Otis Block, on south side of Madison-st., $45,000; one quarter cash. GEO. W. HOMAN, Jr., Omaha, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO suit, 68x118, West Polk east of Halsted-st. 100x84, northeast corner Jefferson and DeKoven. Inquire at 37 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—BY REES, PEIRCE & CO., 386 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement brick house on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st., $16,000. 24x140 on Michigan-av., near Randolph-st., $34,000. 2-story and basement house on Indiana-av., $10,000. 23x129, northeast corner of Monroe and Franklin-sts., $40,000. House and lot on Wabash-av., near Hubbard court, $31,000. 1 lots on Lincoln-av., 25x150, at $30 per foot. 3-story brick house No. 78 Twelfth-st., $15,000. House on Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st., with lease, $3,600. Two large water lots on the South Branch.

FOR SALE—A 9-ROOM HOUSE ON PRAIRIE av., No. 1651. Price $1,000.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES FRONTING FIFTY-fifth-st. boulevard, State-st., and Wabash-av. will be sold on easy terms. 30 acres, within city limits on very easy terms, will subdivide to pay large profits. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—76 AND 78 NORTH CURTIS. A splendid 2-story frame house on leased ground, 20 years' lease if wished, at low rent. Will be sold at a great bargain, and easy terms. Go and look at them and call on D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Dealers, 1?8 West Madison, for particulars.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE residences, and lots in the South and West Divisions. Also a number of desirable building lots in North Division. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 rooms with 75 feet of ground, corner of Arnold and Thirtieth-sts., good barn and sheds; price $5,200, ¼ cash. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON UNION-AV., NEAR DREXEL boulevard, a two-story frame dwelling, 9 rooms, in good order, lot 25x200. Prices and terms reasonable. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA AVENUE AND FIFTY-first-st. One hundred and eighty-nine feet, at $80 per foot. WM. GARNETT, 330 Wabash-av., Room 7.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. NORTHWEST corner Twenty-sixth-st. 50x175 at $500 per foot. WM. GARNETT, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—LOTS ON State, Market, Lake, and South Water-sts.; also, large corner lot on West Washington-st. Long time, at low interest, on three-quarters of price. GEDDES & REID, 122 and 124 South Clark-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND VERY DESIRable residence, No. 927 Michigan-av., with lot 50x180 feet to 18 feet alley. Good barn, with gas, water, etc. House has all modern improvements, and in thorough repair. This property is offered very low, and on easy terms. Apply to-morrow on premises, or W. H. HOYT & SON, 42 Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY FRAME, 11 ROOMS, modern improvements, east front, very desirable, on very easy terms. Inquire of owner on the premises, 49 North May-st. A. E. AUSTIN.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOME AND SAVE RENT. Several one-and-a-half-story cottages on monthly payments. Water on the premises and convenient to cars. West Thirty-first and Wallace-sts. Apply to EZRA F. FISHER, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—25X100 ON WEST TAYLOR-ST., near Halsted, with buildings or without. Cheaper than suburban property. Call on JOHN GUNGAHBAUSER, 151 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A NO. 1 COTTAGE HOUSE, known as No. 195 West Erie-st., with brick basement, containing 10 rooms, besides clothes-press and pantry, with all modern improvements; good barn and woodshed. Inquire on the premises, or address C. ULSON, No. 195 West Erie-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE-PLACE, SOUTH OF Thirty-first-st., with steam and horse car conveniences and view of lake, six 2-story houses, containing 9 rooms each, with lots, on monthly payments. T. S. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS AT ROCK ISLAND Car Shops, $150 cash, balance on time. W. O. COLE, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, GOOD AS NEW; 597 West Indiana-st., 6 rooms and closets, with 4 years' lease of lot. Apply at 90 Tucker-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY AT A BARGAIN on the South, West and North sides. Sixteen lots in Englewood to trade for a farm in Illinois or Missouri; also a number of cottages cheap and easy terms. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 6.

FOR SALE—1-STORY HOUSE, BASEMENT finished, with lot, 50x119 to 18 feet alley. 172 South Peoria-st. Inquire of L. D. BROWN, southeast corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF years—A very desirable lot on Michigan-av. north of Jackson-st. Lot 40x170 to alley. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENty-ninth-st., two-story frame house, stone foundations, 10 rooms, all modern improvements. Lot 25x152 to alley. $13,000; one half cash. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD SUBDIVISIONS, BY the acre, at a bargain. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—MICHIGAN AND PRAIrie avs. $500 down, small payments, long time. Splendid opportunity. MEARS, 1124 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—No. 154 ABERDEEN-ST., CORNER Tyler; store with dwelling above. Also, stock of groceries now in store. A bargain if taken soon. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS OUT OF FIRE LIMITS, near churches, schools and horse cars, at lower price than adjoining property. Would take one or two good horses and buggy on first payment. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 252 BURNSIDE-ST., 2-STORY 12 room house and lot, with double front. First-class house, with modern improvements, and lot on Fulton-st., $5,500. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD HOUSES AND LOTS at less than their value. Will take horse and buggy on first payment. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES FOR $1,800, $2,000, $2,500, $3,500, $5,000, and $10,000, near church, school and depot; will sell on most favorable terms. Inquire of the owner, at 804 State-st., from 9 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—I HAVE STILL A FEW HOUSES of from 6 to 8 rooms in North Evanston; among them a new Gothic just finished, and a Gothic in telescope, all on beautiful lots, which I will sell for from $2,000 to $3,500; small payments down, balance in monthly or yearly payments; or I will rent, and give the party renting the privilege of purchase within the year at my present advertised prices. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, No. 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, TO PARTIES who will build, large lots on River Side Drive, near Douglas Park. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 123 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OCONOMOWOC—A DELIGHTFUL summer residence, fronting on a ... in Wisconsin. It is one of the most beautiful places in the West, and will be sold low, and on easy terms given, or will be exchanged for Chicago property. A lovlier spot is rarely seen. It is in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupation. For further particulars apply to J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—A NEW house, with lot 50x165, for $2,000; only $500 down, balance to suit. Also, vacant lots, large size; cheap, and on easy terms. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—440 ACRES, LITTLE EAST OF LAKE Calumet, near South Chicago. WM. GARNETT, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—12 LOTS SOUTH OF BRIGHTON, and inside Boulevard, at a bargain, as I am needing money. Address N 39, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—80 FEET ON WABASH-AV., AND 75 feet on State-st., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts. $42 per foot, for a few days. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE AT LAKE FOREST—I HAVE FOR sale some of the most desirable unoccupied lots and suburban houses in Lake Forest. E. L. CANFIELD, 109 East Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD prairie farm, all under cultivation, 80 miles from Chicago; first class land and good neighborhood. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—PINE LANDS ON MUSKEGON River, 160 acres heavily timbered, and near the Grand Rapids Railroad. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE MOST NOTED AND desirable fruit farms in Southern Illinois, near Cobden Station, Illinois Central Railroad. From present indications, the crops this season will pay at least one-third of the price asked. Will be sold low on easy terms, or will trade for good city property. For particulars, inquire of V. B. RANDALL, Fruit Commission Merchant, 221 Michigan-av., lake front.

FOR SALE—622 LOTS IN ST. LOUIS—A GREAT partition sale of the Dunnica estate, 80 acres, subdivided into 622 valuable building lots, lying in the city of St. Louis, will be sold at auction, on the premises on the 29th and 30th of May instant. Lithographed plats of the property may be had at the office of WM. J. ONAHAN, Esq., 58 Union Block.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—80 ACRES, NEAR Thornton, Cook Co. Also, 160 acres in Hancock Co., Iowa. JNO. G. NICHOLS, 64 East Indiana-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY A REAL ESTATE FIRM, ACRE property to subdivide and sell on joint account with owner, or would buy and pay cash for a bargain. Address P. O. Box 158, Chicago.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE — PHILADELPHIA PRESSED brick, 14,000 A 1; must be sold and delivered immediately; very cheap. JOSEPH M. LYONS, 106 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—20,000 FEET FULL 4 BLACK WALnut lumber, 3 months dry. Call or address F. M. HAMILTON, corner Canal and Eighteenth-sts., Chicago.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE; FURnished, in nice order; all modern improvements; rent taken in board. 59 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—TWO-STORY frame dwelling, No. 1222 Indiana-av.; all modern conveniences; will be leased to a responsible tenant at $75 per month; can be purchased for $7,500 on easy terms. Inquire of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 376 State-st.

TO RENT—IN WAUKEGAN—A HOUSE OF 9 rooms and barn, within three blocks of depot, for $200 per year. Waukegan is the most beautiful city on Lake Michigan, is about one hour's ride from Chicago, on the Milwaukee Railroad. E. B. PAYNE, Attorney at Law, 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED DWELLING WITH grounds; rent, $125 per month. Apply to ROBERT RAE, 83 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—A FINE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house, with all modern improvements, and nicely furnished, at 121 Twenty-first-st. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT FURNISHED house, on Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st.; 14 rooms. Inquire of JOHN H. ROSS, 473 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SOME VERY DESIRABLE RESIdences on the South and West sides; also some good rooms and cottages to rent, very cheap, in various parts of the city. Apply 129 West Madison-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—I HAVE 3 HOUSES IN NORTH Evanston, and 1 in Glencoe, of from 5 to 8 rooms, which I will rent for 1 or 2 years at from $20 to $30 per month, or will sell for monthly payments, or for cash down. Will give the best bargain that has been offered to any party in six months. C. E. BROWNE, 34 South Canal-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—BY N. F. MERRILL & CO., 123 WEST Washington-st., 4 large houses on West Side; 4 offices and 2 sleeping rooms on West Side.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 5 ROOMS, GAS, water, and water closet; light and airy; suitable for housekeeping. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 784 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHed or unfurnished, 12 rooms. Rent $150. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 75 South Canal-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED THREE-story and basement, brick, for first class boarding or residence. Required to board owner and wife, and loan $800 on interest one year. A rare chance, long lease, excellent location, near cars, South Side. Address A 21, Tribune Branch office.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED 2-STORY and basement house, good stable, Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st. Address P 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY, BASEMENT, AND Mansard story, stone front dwelling, 1218 Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.; nearly new and very desirable. J. F. BONFIELD, 49 LaSalle.

TO RENT—ONLY ONE HOUSE LEFT ON OUR list, 15-room brick, which can be rented entire for a boarding-house, or in two parts, if desired, to private families, very nice and cheap. BOWEN, KING & CO., 15 Centre-av.

TO RENT—LARGE COTTAGE HOUSE, SECond door west of Page, on Hubbard-st.; bath room and other conveniences; very good neighborhood. ... Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED HOUSE, perfect in all its arrangements, for a year, more or less, to a nice party, who will board man and his wife. Address R 67, Tribune Branch office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES, WITH vaults, marble top wash basins, etc., just completed. Apply on premises, to GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 20 Congress-st.

TO RENT—THE DOUBLE PARLORS AT NO. 174 West Washington-st., for offices or other business. Inquire of MOSES J. KELLY, on premises.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STORES IN EXchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Also double store 237 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—STORES, BASEMENTS AND OFfices in the new building northwest corner of Water and LaSalle-sts. CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 376 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORES, A LARGE BASEment, and several rooms and lofts, in the building Nos. 682 and 685 State-st. CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 376 State-st.

TO RENT—AT LOW RATES, A LARGE PORtion of the elegant fire proof building 475 Wabash-av. Apply on premises at Room No. 16. ROWE & RUSSELL.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE spacious house 334 Wabash-av. BAIRD & BRADLEY.

TO RENT—THE FINE AND SPACIOUS HOUSE 334 Wabash-av., suitable for offices or boarding-house. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY.

TO RENT—TWO BASEMENTS, COR. MADIson and Halsted-sts., suitable for barber or any light business. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGEST AND BEST BANK office in the city, being built expressly for banking purposes, ... vaults, private office, etc. ... large brokers' offices. Apply at Room 12, 131 LaSalle-st. WM. BANSBROUGH.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, FOR OFFICE use, at 325 Michigan-av., near Harmon-court.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 55 NORTH SANGAMON-st., corner of Fulton, 20x50, suitable for drug store or any light business; 7 rooms overhead. By W. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—3 FRONT OFFICES ON WEST Madison-st., in Thompson's Block; suitable for any light business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT ON WEST MADISON-st., 25x70; light and airy; suitable for any light business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD BRICK BARN, UPPER part finished off for sleeping room, and every convenience for three horses and carriage. Call at our office for information, 188 West Madison. D. COLE & SON.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE, CENTRALLY located offices on Clark and Madison-sts., near Chamber of Commerce. Apply at Room 12, 131 LaSalle-st. WM. BANSBROUGH.

TO RENT—PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, CORNER State-st. and Harmon court. Apply to Dr. HITCHCOCK, at said office, from 10 to 12 a.m.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST BUSINESS chances in the city (for ladies particularly) next door to Campbell's elegant hair store and opposite Field & Leiter's mammoth retail store; the above named premises are suitable for fancy business, as Twentieth-st. is the Broadway for ladies. By J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate Agent and House Renting Agency, No. 124 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—EXTRA WIDTH STORE, 290 WEST Madison-st., in Marble Block, next to Simpson, Norwell & Co.'s new dry goods store. Apply in the store.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, BASEments, and second floors just finished, in new marble front building 288 and 290 State-st., near Van Buren; first class location. C. S. WALLER, 96 Third-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR PHOTOgraph purposes and offices. Apply at No. 271 State-st., near Harrison, Room 2.

TO RENT—BASEMENT NOS. 47 AND 49 South Jefferson, with steam power if required. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—A LARGE BRICK BARN. INquire at No. 38 Sixteenth-st., corner Indiana-av.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, AT 106 WEST WASHington-st., corner of Desplaines.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping; water and gas. No. 117 Third-av.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS COMMUNIcating, can be taken separate or together, in the pleasantest part of the city, suitable for a married couple as parlor and bed-room, and will be furnished nicely, or for two gentlemen as bed-rooms; all modern improvements. Apply at 837 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT PARLOR FURNISHed, with use of state, suitable for physician or dentist. 514 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHed rooms, to gentlemen only, at 75 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, together or separate. 192 South Halsted-st., near Van Buren.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT AND BEDroom for two gentlemen. 509 Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—AT 508 WEST MADISON-STREET, two newly furnished sleeping rooms for gentlemen. $15 per month with care.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, EN SUITE, furnished as required. Modern improvements. Pleasant neighborhood. 827 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms. Also, parlors unfurnished; all modern improvements and conveniences. 372 Michigan-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ESTABLISHED BANKING BUSINESS, and a fine residence in a Southern Illinois town. Good reasons given for selling, and thorough investigation invited. Price $10,000. Address G 46, Tribune office, Chicago.

A RESTAURANT SPLENDIDLY LOCATED, and doing a good business, for sale at a bargain. For particulars apply to FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

A RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE STORE, WELL established in a good location, with moderate rent, for sale cheap. Inquire at 177 West Madison-st.

A PORK HOUSE IN HANNIBAL, MO., WITH modern facilities for slaughtering and packing 700 hogs per day, for sale, on accommodating terms, or exchange for Chicago property. Address A. J. STILLWELL, owner, at Hannibal, Mo.

A ... for sale, with full stock, fixtures, team, and cheap rent, with long lease. Inquire at 82 West Lake-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN A FLOURISHing town of one thousand inhabitants, on the line of the M. & St. P. R. R., in northern Iowa. For particulars address I. I. Clemmer, Cresco, Iowa, or Lord, Smith & Co., Chicago.

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS CLEARING OVER $3,000 per month, for sale, part cash, balance on time, or would take an active partner. Thorough investigation solicited. Z 99, Tribune branch office.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF DRUGS AND GROceries together with the store building and a good residence, in one of the best business towns in the State; terms easy; would exchange for good hard wood timber land in Ohio or Indiana. I also have a number of houses and lots in town, which I will sell or exchange for wild or improved lands. For full particulars inquire of or address JOHN M. CLARK, Odell, Livingston County, Ill.

ONE OF THE FINEST DRUG AND BOOK stores in Indiana for sale, situated in a live business and manufacturing town on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., 120 miles east of Chicago; store elegantly furnished; trade well established; doing an excellent business; sales 1871 over $11,000; capital required, $3,000 to $6,000; reasons for selling will not be questioned when learned. For particulars, address STAR, Pierceton, Kosciusko County, Indiana.

PHYSICIAN'S RESIDENCE AND PRACTICE for sale; a dwelling house, carriage factory, and hall. Apply to J. W. LEFFINGWELL, Harrison, Winnebago Co., Ill.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—I OFFER FOR sale my entire bedstead manufactory, with its good will; also my dwelling and real estate, all situated near the Michigan Central depot. Manufactory is in good running order, with good stock of material on hand, and ready sale for all that can be manufactured. All kinds of lumber easy of access. Failing health sole reason for selling. Terms easy. For further particulars, call on or address SADLER BUTLER, New Buffalo, Berrien County, Michigan.

SMALL RESTAURANT FOR SALE—GOOD reasons given. 94 East Harrison-st.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON City, for sale or rent. Possession given 1st September, 1872. Address C. A. JAMES, Treasurer National Hotel Company, Washington City, D. C.

$5,000 WILL PURCHASE A FIRST-class drug store, second to none in the State. Call on or address JOHN McKINNEY, Sturgeon Bay, Door County, Wis.

$500—AM LEAVING CITY, WILL SELL MY half interest in $1,000 stock. Business pays $100 cash monthly; no bonus required. 86 West Washington-st., Room 4.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$20 A DAY FOR EITHER sex, no small capital. Call and see what you can ... MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL ON SAMPLE the new Bay State soap. Good inducement offered. Apply at 411 West Indiana-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—CITY CANVASSERS FOR one of the leading sewing machines. To the right men good inducements will be offered. Call at 66 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FIVE YOUNG MEN, ON railroads running from Peoria, Ill., with experience preferred. Must put up security. Call immediately or address General Route Agent, T. P. & W. Depot, Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—4 FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERERS, 2 first-class oil finishers. Inquire at W. W. STRONG, Furniture Co., 335 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE trimmers, immediately, to work on light work. SHAW & LIPPINCOTT, M'f'g Co., Indianapolis, or Pennoyer, Shaw & Co., 325 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO JOURNEYMEN TALLOW melters—A steady man, one up to his work, having a good connection with the butchers; a Dutchman preferred. Address K 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD CARriage painter, to whom we will pay good wages and give steady employment. Address DREXLER & SQUIRE, Elgin, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD CYLINDER PRESS FEEDers at J. J. Spalding's, 103 Canal-st.

WANTED—3 BARBERS. APPLY AT MILLER'S, 173 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO JOURNEYMEN BARBERS. MARDEN & BRODT, southeast corner Washington & Halsted-sts.

WANTED—A TAILOR, A COAT-MAKER, TO work by the week; can have seat-room in doors. Apply at No. 161 West VanBuren-st.

WANTED—SIX GOOD FINISHERS AND eight strong boys, to work in finishing room. Apply to A. L. HALE & BRO., 10 to 18 North Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN AS CITY CANvassers to sell one of the leading sewing machines, can obtain steady employment and good pay by calling at 66 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED BOY, IN A PUBlishing office; must reside with his parents. Address in own handwriting, stating age, M 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—2,500 MEN FOR FIVE DIFFERENT railroads, namely: Jackson & Lansing Railroad, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, Wisconsin Central Railroad, Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and Michigan Central Railroad. Wages $2 to $2.25 per day; station work at 25c to 30c per yard. Also work to be had on farms, saw mills, quarries, teamsters, brickyards, etc., at the highest wages, and free fare to most places. Apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., opposite Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Depot.

WANTED—A SUBSCRIPTION AGENT TO SOlicit for the Aldine. Any person who can show successful record and satisfactory assurances of pecuniary responsibility, can obtain the best contract ever offered in the subscription business. Exclusive territory and full commission on renewals, giving the canvasser a future to work for. Address for three days JAMES SUTTON, Chicago, or JAMES SUTTON & CO., 23 Liberty-st., New York.

WANTED—2 EXPERIENCED TEA SALESmen to travel; no others need apply; state references. Address W, care of Carrier No. 9.

WANTED—2,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Wisconsin ... and 15 teamsters, at 22 West Madison.

WANTED—10 OR 15 MEN FOR THE CITY. Those with small capitals can have a steady paying business. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT WOOD'S HOTEL AN EXperienced colored waiter to take charge of the dining-room, and a boy to help in the kitchen. 396 State-st.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE AND 3 MEN ON A farm. Apply 80 Sherman-st., opposite the Rock Island depot.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN, ILLINOIS, Michigan and Wisconsin; 50 saw mill and 10 farm hands; highest wages paid. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—LABORERS ON THE CHICAGO & Milwaukee Railroad, near the city; good wages, company work, no office charges. Apply at 108 North Desplaines-st., corner of Carroll.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS. FARE advanced to men; no office fees. Apply at No. 6 West Lake-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TWO CANVASSERS OF GOOD ADdress; a rare chance to the right parties. Call at 180 West Adams-st., in basement.

WANTED—MEN TO ENGAGE IN A REspectable, legitimate business; pays from $5 to $12 per day. KIMBALL & CO., 160 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS AFTERNOON, 10 foremen and 1,000 men for Sparta and Menomonee, Wis., Northwestern Railroad; wages from $1.75 to $2.00, tunnel and grading; also, 20 saw mill hands; wages from $25 to $35 per month. Apply early to the Company's agent, HENRY HJORTH, 73 West Kinzie and 56 East Huron-sts. No charges in my office.

WANTED—TWO MEN THIS DAY, WITH scythes, to cut grass at ball grounds, corner State and Twenty-third-sts.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. Good wages to one that will suit. Apply to MRS. S. S. HEWSON, 238 Calumet-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, TO GO TO ELMhurst, Ill., by the Rev. Dr. KELLY. Apply at 51 South Peoria-st., on Tuesday after 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, by MRS. RYERSON, formerly of 83 Cass-st. Apply at 390 West Washington-st. Must have city references.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT cook, with good references. To such good wages will be paid. Call at 1300 Prairie-av.

WANTED—IN PRIVATE BOARDINGHOUSE, good cook; also good dining-room girl, at 1204 Prairie-av. Must come well recommended.

WANTED—50 GIRLS FOR PRIVATE AND boarding houses; 10 cooks and 5 parlor girls; 10 dining-room girls. Apply at 80 Sherman-st., opposite the Rock Island Depot.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of a baby; Swede or German preferred. References required. Apply at 548 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Swede or German preferred. Call at 74 Honore-st., West Side.

WANTED—ONE HOTEL COOK, WAGES $12 per week; also, dining room, pantry, laundry and kitchen girls for same hotel. Orders for hotels, laundries, restaurants and private houses by the hundreds constantly on hand. Wages from $3 to $10 per week paid to competent help. Girls wanted from the country. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 136 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a private family, at 330 West Washington-st. Must be a good washer and ironer. German preferred.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWO SEWING GIRLS WITH MAchines. Must understand furniture sewing. W. W. STRONG, Furniture Co., 335 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—SOME GOOD DRESSMAKERS FOR finishing dresses and two with their own sewing machines. No. 383 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SMART, RELIABLE GIRLS TO learn bonnet frame making; steady employment given. D. L. SHEPLIE & CO., 545 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MUSIC-TEACHER FOR THE PIano. Address P, 330 West Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

18 NORTH ANN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with or without board.

23 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—FRONT PARLOR and front room with alcove, furnished or unfurnished. Cottage Grove-av. cars stop near.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—ONE LARGE, FURnished front room, to rent, with board. A few day boarders.

71 NORTH GREEN-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board; large brick house.

71 WEST ADAMS-ST., WITHIN 2 BLOCKS of Sherman House—Transient, $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., BET. PRAIRIE and Calumet-avs.—Large front room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

170 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. A few day boarders wanted.

192 SOPHIA-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND LIGHT airy rooms may be had at reasonable prices, six blocks west of Lincoln Park.

248 CALUMET-AV.—NICE ROOMS FOR gents or families, with first-class board; reasonable; near cars; evening dinner.

426 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—GOOD ROOMS with board.

612 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Day boarders accommodated. Also, barn room for a few horses.

806 WABASH-AV.—MRS. TABOR, FORMERly of 207 Michigan-av., has very desirable rooms to rent, furnished or unfurnished, with board; also, day boarders accommodated; positively references exchanged.

AT GLENCOE—BOARD WITH FURNISHED room in a private family, for a gentleman, with good references. Apply at 155 Milwaukee-av.

CARDWELL HOUSE, 300 AND 302 WEST HARrison-st., one block West of Halsted-st.—Boarding by day or week. Good accommodations at reasonable rates.

FLORENCE PLACE HOTEL, 1030 WABASH av.—Splendid furnished rooms, with board.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN OBTAIN A front room with alcove in a first class private residence on Monroe-st. Address Q 47, Tribune office.

PRAIRIE-AV., NO. 1300, CORNER TWENTY-sixth-st., pleasant rooms, with board; references exchanged. Call Monday.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN IN exchange for a No. 1 Rosewood piano. Address ALONZO SPRAGUE, 603 Michigan-av.

BOARD—BY AN EASTERN MERCHANT, IN a respectable family, dinner at 6 o'clock, north of Twenty-fifth-st. Address S 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES HAVING houses for sale or rent will find it to their interest to apply at 129 West Madison-st., up stairs. We are overrun with applicants daily.

WANTED — TO RENT — DESK-ROOM IN A real estate or law office near the Court House. Address S 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 FURNISHED rooms on Wabash or Michigan-avs. anywhere between Twenty-second and Twelfth-sts. To be occupied by the Chicago Academy of Music (Institute) from June 1 to till July 15. Address Academy of Music, 860 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—1 OR 2 ROOMS ON first or second floor, for storing a few household goods for the summer; rent not to exceed $3 per month. Address or call at 568 Fulton-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room on bath room floor, by an Eastern merchant, near the Grand Central Hotel or Thompson's restaurant.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE, OR HOUSE of 8 or 10 rooms, for which a liberal price will be paid by a responsible tenant; location, Halsted-st. and Union Park, Lake and Van Buren-sts. Address R 78, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

J. H. LEBOW & CO., 87 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., supply the celebrated Bloss Noiseless Link Motion Shuttle Machines, with all the extra attachments at the regular prices.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 3 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF G. E. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments and work given when desired. Open till 8 o'clock p. m.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOISTING MACHINE and rope, can be used for a four story building. Inquire at 19 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE SAFE, 4 FEET BY 3, CONtaining two burglar-proof chests. ANAHEL GAGE, 224 West Monroe-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BANK COUNter, with glass railing; all complete. Inquire at 67 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—FIRE RELICS FOR YOUR GARdens for sale at Relic Bazar, corner Randolph and State-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WILL BUY FOR CASH A GOOD SET OF PARlor furniture, good carpet, and other household goods. F 99, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, with a reliable wholesale house. Address P. O. Box 94.

SITUATION WANTED—ONE WHO THOROughly understands the book and stationery business, wants a permanent situation, salary a secondary consideration; best references given. Address Box 254, Berlin, Wisconsin.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as mechanical draughtsman. Address L 84, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENtleman as travelling companion to a tourist of intellect and culture; wages not an object; best of references. Address for an interview, with real name, A B, 460 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced business man; conversant with the English, Scandinavian, and German languages; good references. Address C 79, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK and second girl. Apply at 811 Wabash-av., where recommendations will be given by their present employer.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED — AN AMERICAN woman would like a place as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; is a good cook for a boarding house. Call at 90 South Halsted-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS governess in a family going to Europe the middle or latter part of June, or lady's companion for a same trip. Please address M, 1279 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 55 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—ONE 25-HORSE ENGINE, LOW cylinder reverse motion; also, one 25, one 4 with boiler. FIRMY GROT, 289 Third-av.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM 3 TO 200 horse power, new and second-hand; also a few portable engines. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

SECOND-HAND—WE WILL HAVE IN A FEW days a large number of wood-working machines, also a few iron tools. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

NEW ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power, for threshing; 8 and 10 horse; circular saw-mills, Freeman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

ALBANY-ST. IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture all kinds of engines and boilers. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 84 Central Block, Market-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture engines, boiler and hoisting machinery, caloric engines, &c. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 84 Central Block, Market-st.

ECCENTRIC AND HYDRAULIC WASHING machinery for hotels, laundries, etc., etc. Dean's patent; direct acting steam pumps, Moseley & Kimberley's celebrated Troy bells. HITCHCOCK & WALKER, Agents, 128 Michigan-st.

ENGINE-LATHES, PLANES, DRILLS, BOLT-cutters, surfacers, flooring-machines, sash and door machinery, and supplies in stock, ready for delivery. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A POWERFUL DOUBLE-CYLINder reversing engine for elevator, in perfect order. Apply to C. P. HOFFMANN, 27 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES—ONE SECOND-hand, 18x22, horizontal steam engine. One second-hand, 16x20, horizontal steam engine. One second-hand, 7x12, horizontal steam engine. One second-hand, 7x12, upright steam engine. One second hand, 14x14, upright steam engine. One new, 8x12, horizontal steam engine. Together with a large variety of boilers at reasonable prices. NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 10 North Jefferson-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ALL STYLES OF EASTERN CARriages, jump seat buggies, pony and basket phaetons, etc. Also, children's patent reversible carriages. Call and see the best bargains ever offered in this line. H. H. EDWARDS, 210 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TEAM HARNESS, FARM harness, also, extra collars, lines, bridles and breeching, McClellan saddles, riding bridles, &c.; also, large lot of Government clothing; tents, rubber ponchos, and 40,000 rubber blankets. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, corner Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP CARTS FOR brick yards and railroads, with harness to match. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, corner Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND—A LIGHT TOP buggy; also, a doctor's phaeton, at Garden City Carriage Works, 752 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE CARRIAGE TEAM, SIX-seated carriage, and gold mounted harness; may be seen any day this week at ... D. WARREN & CO.'S stable, 1245 and 1247 State-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light four-passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways, Kellogg's park phaetons, top or open, panel or basket work, and Kimball jump seats. Also, a great variety of top and open buggies, business wagons, &c., a good line, now in stock, of our light, seven-eighth and three-quarter top road wagons, and track sulkies. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 325 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF HARNESS IN THE city; fine harness a specialty. 232 Michigan-av.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES AT F. O. & B. CO. stables, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Cheap horses for sale.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTAblished mercantile business, with a capital of $20,000 or $40,000. Address, with full name, U 85, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$5,000 FOR A THIRD INterest in a first-class legitimate business, connected with building; estimated profits, $40,000 or more this season in this city; best reference required and given; will bear the closest investigation. Address X 95, Tribune branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LARGE, FIRST-class hotel, must take active part, on account of sickness of present proprietor. Trade well established and one of the largest in the city. Address A 80, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE $5,000 CASH. AM desirous of joining some good business man with same amount in some paying business; references given and required. Address R 36, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER sold. Loans negotiated. E. L. CANFIELD, 109 East Madison-st.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 120 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 1. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1854.

MONEY ON HOUSES, FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, commercial paper, insurance claims, chattels and collaterals. J. A. ALEXANDER, 78 Canal, corner Madison, Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE, IN and near Chicago. F. C. TAYLOR, 473 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE. $1,500 and upwards; mortgages bought. R. GROSSMAN, Room 11, Kent's Block, 153 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ON Chicago real estate, on 3 to 5 years' time. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 100 West Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE, interest 9 per cent. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—$3,000 LOAN FOR 3 YEARS, ON IMproved property worth $13,000. First mortgage. Principals address P 32, Tribune office, stating lowest rate of interest. Abstract ready.

WANTED—ADJUSTED CLAIMS AGAINST the Lorrilard Insurance Company to the amount of $20,000. Apply to W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, Room No. 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED — TO BORROW $2,000, FOR 3 years, at 10 per cent, on brick house and lot in Pontiac, worth $4,500 cash; insured for $3,000; complete abstract of title on hand; a safe investment. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN—SINGLE LOAN AT 9 PER cent; 5 years on city real estate. WAITE & CLARKE, Nos. 38 and 39 Bryan Block, corner Monroe and LaSalle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. CLYBOURN & SON, SAND CONTRACTORS—We have on hand 8 to 10,000 yards of lake sand all the time. And also several different grades of ... moulding sand. All orders promptly attended to. Office, 87 North Clark-st., Room 5, Chicago.

...LOCK'S VIEWS OF THE RUINS OF CHIcago, also California and Rocky Mountain views at Relic Bazar, corner Randolph and State-sts.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport. Common law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 404 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1087.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process; fee after decree, scandal avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 592.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND Western States, for universal marriage. P. O. Drawer 531.

WANTED—TWO NOTARY PUBLIC COMMISsions. Address B 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—IF YOU WANT THE DUBLIN "Irishman," "Flag of Ireland," "Shamrock," "Nation," "Weekly News," or "Zozimus," passage tickets to or from Queenstown, Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, drafts for £1 or more, the prayer books, etc.—call on, or address, P. V. FITZPATRICK, 331 State-st., opposite Seventeenth-st., Chicago, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DO YOU WANT THE BEST CABINET ORGAN made? Buy a Nicholson; prices $60 to $700, and every instrument warranted 5 years. Factory and salesroom 68 East Indiana-st.

PIANOS—WANTED BY TWO YOUNG GENtlemen, board in exchange for a No. 1 rosewood piano. Address ALONZO SPRAGUE, 603 Michigan-av.

REMOVAL OF PIANO ROOMS TO 737 WAbash-av., north of Sixteenth-st. WM. B. PROSSER.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE—NEW AND SECond-hand pianos. Instruments tuned and repaired. Established 1856. WM. B. PROSSER, 737 Wabash-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$10 REWARD—BLACK-AND-TAN DOG, ... State near Madison-st. Silver collar marked Trix. Above reward will be paid at 38 West Randolph-st.

LOST—ON RIVERSIDE-ROAD, A POCKET-book, containing some money, and papers valuable only to the owner. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 73 West Washington-st. G. SHOBER & CO.

FOUND—A LARGE NEW FOUNDLAND DOG. Owner can have same by calling at ... and Cass-sts.

TAKEN UP—A STRAY BAY HORSE, BLACK mane and tail, lame in right hind foot. The owner can have the same by paying charges at 1357 Prairie-av.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE WHEREabouts of John Abler, who resided, previous to the fire, at No. 60, corner of Michigan and Clark-st., by his mother, Mrs. ABLER, No. 64 ..., Dundee, Scotland.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Greeley Sentiment in Various Parts of Illinois.

The Democracy of This State for Greeley without Regard to Baltimore.

Views of Sanford E. Church, Governor Geary, ex-Governor English, and Other Prominent Politicians.

The New York Administration State Convention—Liberalism in Pennsylvania.

How the Irish Democrats Will Vote—Ben. Butler on Grant in 1867.

Whiteside County, Ill.

FULTON, ILL., May 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice you have received a despatch from an office-holder, announcing that the Whiteside County "Regular" Republican Convention, which assembled at Morrison on the 15th inst., gave convincing evidence that "The sentiment of several towns of the county, as reflected by the delegates present," is hostile to Greeley and Brown.

A plain statement as to the number and composition of the "delegates present" will convince the most sceptical that the sentiment alluded to is, in Whiteside County at least, confined mainly to office-holders, and a certain few who think that to attend a county political convention is to "have greatness thrust upon them."

Of the 182 delegates to which the Convention was entitled, there was an actual attendance of only about 50, including Post Masters, Deputy Collectors, Assessors, and Examining Surgeons, who were out in full force, together with a few non-office-holding delegates, whose car-fare had been kindly paid by the above-mentioned detachment of pensioners on the public bounty. Seven towns were so indifferent to the interests of the Great American Gift Taker as to send no delegates at all; while several important towns were represented by a single delegate each, and they self appointed,—one of the most populous of the latter towns being represented in the Convention by a certain "irrepressible," who, until he was "seen," a short time before the Convention assembled, was, with indiscreet candor, openly proclaiming that his town would give Grant but fifteen votes, and that those would be cast with many misgivings. The Postmaster by whom he was "seen" is the same gentleman who, when chosen as one of a committee to report the names of delegates to the State Convention, had the extreme modesty to name himself as the only reliable Grant delegate from the west side of the county (with the exception of a gentleman fresh from Legislative toils at Springfield).

This incarnation of modesty insisted, privately, that, while it was a part of the Grant programme, during the campaign, to show, as a strong card with the people, the Philadelphia Convention to have been largely composed of delegates holding no official positions, yet there had for some time been a general understanding that the "usefulness" of office-holders should in no wise be impaired thereby; that, while they were not expected to be in personal attendance at the Philadelphia Convention, they were, nevertheless, to have the privilege of, and be responsible for, the selection of such delegates to the latter Convention as will there faithfully represent the absent office-holders. This logic, as a matter of course, prevailed.

The Convention did, as the despatch already referred to states, get a resolution through simply indorsing Grant's Administration, without any suggestion, however, that Grant should be renominated. It was then proposed to instruct the delegates to the State Convention to vote for the nomination of ex-Governor Oglesby for the office of Governor. In view of the fact that the Convention had failed to instruct for Grant, a notorious political ring-master, aided by others, opposed the resolution of instruction for Oglesby, on the distinct ground that, should it carry, it would be construed as a reflection on Grant. Notwithstanding this warning the resolution passed.

The Convention found it necessary to reorganize the "regular" Republican County Committee, as it had become so greatly Liberalized as to leave a majority of all but one of the "regulars."

The truth is, that, should the Democracy not add to their list of blunders by making a straight Democratic nomination at Baltimore, Whiteside county will poll a majority for Greeley and Brown, and the followers of the "soldier statesman" in this county more than half admit it.

I can here truthfully add that the counsels of the corrupt New York *World* and Chicago *Times* have but little weight with the Democracy of this county. As an illustration of this, but one Democrat of Fulton, of even supposed local prominence, indorses the present course of the above left-handed Grant journals. LIBERAL REPUBLICAN.

Hamilton County, Ill.

MCLEANSBORO, Ill., May 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I find, by travelling through Southern Illinois, that there are here a vast host of honest men who desire a more honest Administration. They are tired of nepotism and bribe-taking. All that is necessary to cause one general shout to arise for Horace Greeley is for Grant to be nominated, and Democrats to prove true to their best interests and accept the Cincinnati platform. The masses of the people say, "Give us the honest old farmer."

The Grant party will lose one half of its vote in Hamilton. That, united with the Democratic vote, will give a majority of three-fourths for the Liberals.

Greene and Brown Counties, Ill.

Jerseyville, Ill. (May 13) Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

Any one who is at all familiar with the political history of Illinois knows that the most pronounced Democratic counties within her borders are Greene and Jersey, and they are the only counties that have increased their vote and majority for the Democratic party from 1860 down to the present time, and I am gratified to state that the course of the *Missouri Republican* in supporting Greeley and Brown is unanimously and cordially indorsed by the Democracy in these two counties and that they will, in their County Convention, soon to assemble, instruct their delegates to the State Convention to vote against any nomination whatever by the Baltimore Convention. In this connection, I will state that Allen Marshall, of St. Louis, formerly a leading Radical of this place, Job Collins, an original Republican, and scores of other Radicals, are advocating the election of Greeley and Brown.

Carrollton, Ill. (May 17) Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

In reviewing the field since the nominations of Greeley and Brown, and considering the general surprise manifested by all parties on the first announcement, it is really remarkable with what unanimity we find the Democrats of Greene County declaring in favor of the ticket. We are told by candidates and others who have been canvassing the county in the past two weeks, that they have yet to learn of more than five or six Democrats who do not insist that the Baltimore Convention shall nominate the Cincinnati ticket, while fully nine-tenths say they will support no other. This has nonplussed the Radicals, who could not believe it of the banner Democratic county of the State, and they are troubled. They try to console themselves with the belief that the Radicals in the county are equally unanimous for Grant, and boast that there is not a Liberal Republican in the county. But in this they count without reasoning; for as certain as Grant will be nominated at Philadelphia, that certain will a liberal per cent of the Republicans of the county support Greeley and Brown. There are many, to say nothing of the German Republicans, who are quietly awaiting events and pondering over the situation, who will make themselves known and heard as against the further lease of office to the present imbecile occupant of the White House.

White County, Ill.

Carmi, Ill. (May 15) Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

The venerable Barry Crebs, an old Virginian, and father of Colonel John M. Crebs, the present member of Congress from the district, who has lately been so warm a Grant Republican that he would not vote for his own son for the high honor bestowed upon him by the people of the district two years ago, favors the election of Greeley and Brown.

So far as the Democracy of White County are concerned, I found no difference of opinion among them. Colonel T. W. Stone, of Carmi, probably the best posted man in that part of State, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and formerly Sheriff, told me that he had taken some pains to gather information on the subject, and that scarcely a Democrat could be found in all of White County opposed to the Greeley and Brown ticket. The town of Carmi itself is very nearly "solid" for the ticket. I find on that side S. F. Sellers and Y. Saad, old Republicans; the Rev. Mr. Green, pastor of the Methodist Church, also a Republican, and I believe, a brother of one of the editors of the Kansas City *Times*; C. S. Conger, law partner of Colonel Crebs, and member of the General Assembly of '62; Charles E. M. McDowell, a prominent lawyer and member of the late Constitutional Convention; J. J. McClintock, the law partner of Mr. McDowell; Samuel H. Martin, Judge of the County Court; John D. Martin, County Clerk; Hall Storms, Sheriff of the county; F. E. Hay, member of the late General Assembly; George Williams, James Fackney, S. Graham, Colonel T. W. Stone, A. R. Shannon, North Storms, Peter Gille, all prominent merchants; J. W. McHenry, Joseph B. Smith, John R. Jones, and other well-known farmers, the list given comprising the solid political influence and business energy of Carmi. The *Courier*, published by C. W. Back—the only paper in the county—carries at its masthead the names of Greeley and Brown. The *Courier* is conducted with signal ability, and its frank, outspoken sentiments in favor of the Cincinnati ticket gives unbounded satisfaction to its numerous readers. Its editor does not propose to await the action of the Philadelphia, Baltimore, or any other convention.

The Democracy of the Eighteenth Congressional District of Illinois.

Jonesboro, Ill. (May 16) Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

The Democratic Congressional Committee of the new Eighteenth District met here to-day. After calling a Convention to meet at Cairo, July 23 next, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Chairmen of the different County Committees now embraced in the Eighteenth Congressional District that, in issuing their call for a meeting to select delegates, they invite the participation of all persons who may be opposed to the Administration of General Grant.

Which means Greeley and Brown ware of either party.

Position of the Democracy of Illinois.

QUINCY, Ill., May 14.

To the Editor of the St. Louis Republican:

After having been led into the Cincinnati movement by the Chicago *Times*, and now most treacherously and cowardly betrayed by it, the Democrats of Illinois turn their eyes to St. Louis, and find in the *Republican* what they were led to expect in the *Times*. Let this treacherous sheet go. I have read it for many years; but I will not. And I do not believe there are five hundred Democrats in Illinois who will follow it into the Grant camp. It may sell itself, but it cannot sell the Democracy. The Hon. Wm. A. Richardson said, in a speech here a few evenings since, that ninety-nine out of every hundred Democrats in this (Adams) county were for honest Horace Greeley. And so they are.

Congressmen, corrupt leaders, and editors who place themselves in the market for sale to the highest bidder, can never again get the rank and file to follow them. We are done with them forever, and we are now determined to follow the voice of God and cast our votes for Greeley, no matter who may be nominated at Philadelphia or at Baltimore.

The present upheaval of the masses is too big a thing to be controlled by a few politicians and would-be leaders, in whom very few people have but very little confidence.

The young Democracy, like their ancestors of many years ago, are progressive, and we intend now to inaugurate our progress by electing that perfect type of progress, good old Horace Greeley.

No fears of Illinois. She is all right, and a thousand Storeys could not now nor hereafter place her in the wrong. As a life-long Democrat, I thank you for your consistent course, and I feel confident that you will have the proud satisfaction, in the end, of seeing a pure, honest, and able administration installed to succeed the present corrupt, extravagant, and military dynasty. DEMOCRAT.

The Reform Thermometer—Views of Leading Politicians.

From the New York Tribune, May 17.

Ex-President Fillmore, who was in the city yesterday, excused himself from any extended expression of his views on the grounds of press of business and lack of familiarity with political matters. He referred the reporter, however, to the Hon. John Ganson, of Buffalo, as one thoroughly acquainted with popular sentiment in his part of the State, and as representing his (Fillmore's) opinions. Mr. Ganson is a well known Democrat of the old school, who expresses himself tersely and forcibly. From the way in which the current is now unmistakably tending, he thought Mr. Greeley would be indorsed by the Baltimore Convention. From a casual examination of the list of delegates from this State, he was of opinion that a majority of them were in favor of such action, although some of them would like to nominate the Hon. Sanford E. Church. Mr. Ganson had always been opposed politically to Mr. Greeley, and had never expected to see the time when he would be willing to vote for him, but at present he considered there was a strong probability of his doing so. He had been in Erie, Cattaraugus, Wyoming, and several other counties since the Cincinnati Convention, and had found the feeling everywhere, among the Democrats, in favor of Mr. Greeley. He thought if the latter was endorsed at Baltimore, as he believed he would be, there could be little doubt of the result.

Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, thought it was too early at present to form any correct idea of the popular feeling, or to express any decided opinions. Sentiment was not yet crystallized on political matters, and it would be idle to make prognostications for several weeks. No one at present can tell what the Liberal Republican strength in Pennsylvania is, or what the Democrats will do. The old fossil leaders of the party would undoubtedly be in favor of a straight ticket, but there is evidently a serious difference of opinion on the subject. The Democratic State Convention will meet on the 30th, and after that it will be more easy to venture opinions. There could be no doubt of the renomination of General Grant. The best thing to do now is to wait for future developments. The present situation reminded him of the game of *rouge et noir*, in which the game has to be "made" before rolling takes place. Just now the game is making, and will be "made" to all intents by the 5th of June. A short time ago Davis seemed the coming man; now his stock is down, and Mr. Greeley seems to be rising on the popular wave. Mr. Greeley is a sensible man, and, if he finds an intention to use him for the purpose of electing a Democrat, there can be no doubt what action he will take.

The Hon. W. H. Wescott, of Columbia, S. C., formerly a prominent Democratic State official, is at present in this city. From the views he had heard expressed here, he was satisfied the Baltimore Convention would make a "straight" nomination, and, in that case, the Democrats of South Carolina, considering the election of General Grant sure, would probably make the best terms possible with the Administration leaders in the State, with the hope of improving the condition of affairs there. There had already been talk of a coalition between the Conservative Democrats and the more respectable Grant Republicans, looking to the election of a Reform State Government. This seemed to promise the best chance for relief. There was a very kindly feeling in the State toward Mr. Greeley, but no hope of carrying the State for him, unless he should be indorsed by the Baltimore Convention, and also, as another gentleman from the State had remarked, should secure the support of Mr. Sumner, which would influence the negro vote to a great extent.

Sanford E. Church on Greeley.

Albany (May 14) Correspondence of the New York World.

The Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, Sanford E. Church, arrived in Albany last night. I called upon him at his rooms at a late hour, to obtain, if possible, his views in regard to the probabilities, possibilities, and effect of the Democrats indorsing the nomination of Greeley for President. The name of Mr. Church has been mentioned by strong and influential parties as the Democratic candidate for President, and many have thought that he would strongly oppose the indorsement of Mr. Greeley. I found Mr. Church ready and willing to talk on the subject, and in response to questions put to him Mr. Church said:

"I am free to say that when I first received the intelligence of the nomination of Mr. Greeley by the Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, it struck me as a mistake almost equal to destroying the Liberal movement, which had started off so auspiciously. I have had no personal acquaintance with Mr. Greeley, but from the position which he has occupied before the public, and his life-long antagonism to the Democratic party, I could not for a moment believe that the Democracy could ever be induced to support him for the highest office in the gift of the people. Since then I have had leisure and time to reflect upon the subject; have been home and have taken some pains to ascertain the feelings of the people, and to obtain its drift of public sentiment. To secure this I have gone among the common people and the men who are not seeking office, and who vote from conscientious duty. I never go to what are called the political leaders, nor the politicians nor office seekers, when I desire to know the public sentiment or drift of opinion, but to the intelligent mechanic, the farmer, and the laboring man. It is there the change in public opinion and its drift is first discovered, and can be ascertained more correctly than from any other source. I have taken the trouble to talk with this class of men, drawing them out without expressing any views of my own. In all that I have talked with, I have only met one man who says he will not vote for Mr. Greeley. In many cases Democratic farmers have said, 'It seems queer for us to go for Mr. Greeley, and at first it was a bitter pill; but, if it is necessary to defeat Grant, then we will cheerfully go for him.' Others unhesitatingly declared in favor of the Democratic Convention indorsing Mr. Greeley. It is my opinion that the mass of the Democrats are ready to go for Mr. Greeley, and, to my surprise, I found the Irish voters almost unanimous for him."

Q.—"Do you think it policy for the Rochester Convention to make an open declaration in favor of Mr. Greeley?"

Mr. Church—"At first I thought the course of the *World* the correct one—to hold off any expression of opinion until the National Convention; that there was danger of our going too far in that direction—but I am now of the opinion that the Rochester Convention should recognize the action at Cincinnati and speak of it with all the encouragement possible, and go as far as we can go without a square indorsement of the ticket, which should be left to the National Convention, which alone has the authority to speak for the entire Democratic party of the nation."

The impression left upon my mind was that he believed that the indorsement of the nomination of Mr. Greeley by the Democracy was fast becoming certain, whether the leaders were for it or not.

Ex-Governor English, of Connecticut.

From the New York World, May 18.

Ex-Governor English was found at his office in New Haven. He thinks that there is much division of sentiment among Connecticut Democrats as to the propriety of an independent Democratic nomination at Baltimore. The leaders are disposed to await the development of the sentiments of the party throughout the country generally before deciding what is best to be done in this State. The press must be depended upon to bring the party to a decision. Quite a large number of Democrats are favorably inclined towards Greeley. The parties are so nearly balanced in this State that great caution has to be used, as the scale is usually turned in favor of one or the other by a mere trifle. For instance, Mr. Hubbard lost the battle, in his contest with Jewell, because he said that he did not care for votes sufficiently to be willing to [illegible] the expense of thorough electioneering. The [illegible] men, who are always on hand to pick up crumbs, hearing of this, thought their chances would be better with Jewell, and went for him. Even the negro vote, small as it is, was held a sort of balance of power in the State since their voting began. They have no organization and are widely scattered over the State, but they would vote for Greeley. The Governor had voted in the State for thirty years, and there never had been a difference of over 3,000 between the two parties when the candidates were well selected. The Abolition party had the balance of power for a long time. Mr. English is quite undecided as to what would be the wisest course for the Democracy under the circumstances, and thought that the majority of the party in Connecticut are in the same condition. The principal thing upon which they are agreed is the need of beating Grant.

Judge McKemy, of Dayton, O., Indorses the Liberal Movement.

DAYTON, O., May 11, 1872.

R. J. Bright, Esq., Editor Indianapolis Sentinel:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 8th inst., inclosing editorial explanatory of your views in reference to the Cincinnati nominees, came duly to hand, but in consequence of family bereavement in the sudden death of our oldest daughter, I have not been able to reply earlier.

Since the receipt of your letter, the Democratic National Committee have issued their call for a Convention. As to what will be the deliberations of that body, no one can now say; but it is to be hoped that they will act judiciously, wise, and with a view to success.

The question now presented for the mature consideration of those who will compose that Convention is whether they should nominate Greeley and Brown, or whether other candidates should be presented, and in the solution of this problem it is a mere question of success or defeat, for it is quite evident that the Democratic party cannot succeed in the coming contest unless they are reinforced by the aid of Liberal Republicans, which support they cannot acquire by the nomination of a straight-out Democratic ticket. It is also manifest that the Liberal movement within itself is not sufficiently strong to so weaken the Grant wing as to insure his defeat.

Whatever differences of opinion may have heretofore existed between the Liberal nominees and the Democratic party, there is not to-day such diversity in principle as to justify strict party nominees, and thereby secure the re-election of Grant. A change in the Executive administration of this Government is now in the hands of the Liberal and Democratic parties, and it is not much better for the Democratic Convention to settle on the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention and thereby defeat Grant's re-election, which otherwise is inevitable! This can all be done without any disruption in, or the abandonment of the organization of the Democratic party—State or local—and whatever may be our views as Democrats about the Cincinnati nominees, their election will certainly result in a decided improvement over the present administration, both in ability and honesty, and certainly that is now the main object to be obtained.

The interests of the people of this country evidently demand an immediate and radical change in the Executive Department and a thorough reform in its administration, and any action of the Democratic party in its national councils tending to produce this result should be cheerfully adopted, without regard to men. We have, as Democrats, fought the enemy for twelve long years, and continued defeat has been the result. It is, in my opinion, much better to rout the enemy from the threshold of their camp, and do it with their commander at the head of our forces, than to renew the fight under our commanders, and suffer continued defeat.

By concentrating, we conquer. By disuniting, we risk the possibilities of defeat. If the Democracy refuse to ratify the Cincinnati nominations, it is equivalent to an admission that Grant is entitled to an additional lease of power. With three tickets in the field, Grant will be master of the situation. He has the entire machinery of the Government at his disposal, and he will use it, and while his supporters will come up to the polls in solid phalanx, the Liberals and Democrats will be divided, and the fight for the mastery will, unquestionably, be between them. Let us exercise discretion. We gave our indirect support to the Liberal movement. We are in duty bound now to give direct aid. The times are momentous, and an unhesitating willingness to co-operate will achieve a victory, destined to preserve the honor, integrity, and organization of the Democratic party intact.

It is a conceded fact that Mr. Greeley is an honest man. If elected, he will recognize the powers that were at work. He will not dispute that the Democratic party, holding the balance of power, exercised that power in his interest. He cannot repudiate the debt he owes. Commanding, as he does, the unshaken confidence of the Southern people, and exerting an influence in the North that provokes the possibility of withdrawing Grant from the canvass, he combines elements of strength and fitness that should not be ignored.

In this, of course, I speak for no one but myself, yet I am inclined to believe that there is a general undercurrent of opinion in Democratic circles that represents this, my honest sentiments.

Very respectfully, JOHN C. MCKEMY.

The New York Administration State Convention.

Elmira (May 16) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

You are already informed of the action of the Convention. But little remains to be told. A sententious gathering, they were remarkably able representatives of General Grant, whose renomination they urged. It is puzzling the politicians in this section to account for the Convention, many saying that the thing was so fixed and arranged in New York that there was no necessity for the hubbub we have had to-day. Indeed, what enthusiasm there was faintly [illegible] the feelings of the delegates.

It was no indication of [illegible], to be sure. Grant was cheered, but the friends of the President were unsteady on the fence and damned him with faint praise. The outside pressure was strong in favor of the Cincinnati nomination, and the Convention could not, of course, be unaffected by it. Since the Convention adjourned the feeling for Greeley is stronger than ever. The people of this section have an abiding faith that, for good or ill, Horace Greeley will be our next President. The proceedings in the Convention were remarkable only as showing the terrible effects of the Republican split.

A man would get up, look terrifically fierce, and say that Grant must be President, and then, while the faint-hearted shouts of the clique or the Custom House were ringing in his ears, would laugh and say, "Well, you know this thing will have to be done; we have to make a show; Old Horace is a fine old fellow anyhow. Don't you think so, sir?" There never was a Convention in this State, I think, so badly demoralized as this. They shouted against the north wind and whistled to keep their courage up. A gentleman said to me this evening, "Sir, we cannot give Horace—our own Horace—into exile to please Grant; it's no go. Some way or another the old editor has laid firm hold on the affections of the American people. This Grant enthusiasm is a thin bubble." (A number of guns were being fired at the time in honor of the Convention.) "Blows away with the powder," added he.

Sam Caldwell, the hitherto leader of the Republican party in this State, has repudiated the Custom House arrangement, as he says. He doesn't want reform that shuts off discussion. Why I name Sam Caldwell is this: He lives exactly opposite to Atwill, the leader of the Democratic party in this State, and they are agreed (the Republican lion and the Democratic lamb) to lie down together. They have got a huge banner spreading across the street, and particularly delight in yelling to those who have to pass under its flapping folds on their way to the park, "Hellow, old fellow, how do you like it? Demoralized, ain't it?"

Atwill tells me that the vote of New York at Baltimore will be solid for Greeley; and he is ready to bet any amount, he says, that these counties will be emphatic for the Philosopher. He sneers at the Convention of to-day. The whole thing was a farce, in his opinion, and did not amount to anything. A man of extended experience in politics, and greatly admired and respected in this section by the Democracy, his opinion is worth giving. Everybody is laughing over the Convention, and the delegates going home to-night are laughing. In fact, there is a broad grin on the faces of all homeward bound.

I would be glad to be able to state that the Convention was successful in inspiring respect and commanding attention, but I cannot. The delegates are being laughed out of Elmira. The Convention itself was respectable. The proceedings were well arranged, Cornell having left nothing to be desired in that way. The outside pressure was, however, too weighty. Whenever the delegates cheered they tended their enthusiasm with a bold laugh or a secret chuckle. Cornell's management was too much for the average delegates. The whole affair is now over, and the town is being emptied of its visitors. The Democrats have got a band of music this evening, and are trying to raise a musical row. They marched to the house of the Postmaster and other particular friends of the President, and had a dirge played. The Democrats are tickled, and rug about cheering for Greeley.

The Liberal Movement in Pennsylvania.

Washington (May 16) Despatch to the New York Tribune.

A prominent business man in Western Pennsylvania writes to his member of Congress that he has taken considerable pains to inform himself as to the opinions upon the Cincinnati nominations, and that he has not met a single Democrat who does not favor the indorsement of Greeley by the Baltimore Convention. This is the almost unanimous report which comes from all parts of Pennsylvania in letters received here, and there seems to be little question that the State Convention, to be held at Reading on the 30th, will follow the example of New York, and send delegates to Baltimore who will be earnestly in favor of the nomination of Greeley and Brown. The Administration Congressmen from Pennsylvania are greatly alarmed at the spread of the Liberal movement; most of their districts are quite close, and the prospects for their return to the next Congress look very dismal at present.

Going Back on Grant.

From the Bloomington (Ill.) Republican (Republican).

The Republican party can, even at this late day, save its strength and organization by throwing overboard General Grant—by nominating a good square Republican. The Republican party cannot afford to divide upon a man that never voted for a Republican in his life, and this is the history of General Grant. They cannot afford to let the Democracy step in at this late day and claim all the victory, which will be assuredly done if they insist on nominating Grant at Philadelphia. Let the party use some judgment in selecting delegates to the State Convention, and select men who are known to be opposed to a division of the party, and instruct them against Grant. Do not get like so many hogs, and send delegates to Springfield that hold a Post Office, Revenue or Collector's office, but let the people select the men. Let the political bummers stand aside, and then we can expect some change.

We know of no Republican that has taken any active part in the Cincinnati Convention that will not support the Philadelphia nominee if he be any good Republican. They do not want Grant, and why try to make them swallow him? For one, we will not do it. If you want to drive the Liberals out of the party, just nominate that drunken Grant, and you will find one of the greatest splits in the party that ever happened. Let the political tricksters stand back, and give the honest men a trial, and no doubt the great Republican party will yet be saved.

How Irish Democrats Will Vote.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR: A very substantial indication of how Democrats feel toward Mr. Greeley as a Presidential candidate came to my knowledge a few days ago. I called at one of the largest stone cutting establishments in the city, employing upon fine work 70 men of more than average intelligence. While awaiting the coming in of the Superintendent, I conversed with the foreman. The subject of the Greeley nomination was referred to, and he surprised me by stating that all the men under him had expressed a determination to vote for Greeley, notwithstanding anything the Democratic Convention might do. "[illegible]," said he, "now-a-days think for themselves, and are not bought and sold, body and soul, by politicians. My men are Irishmen, and influential in local political organizations, and they say that Irishmen will not 'go back' on their friend Greeley." XX.

NEW YORK, May 15.

Ben. Butler on Grant.

General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, is a delegate to the office-holders' Convention in Philadelphia, and instructed to vote for the renomination of General Grant. Before he does so the Convention ought to read the following letter:

BAY VUE, near Lanesville, Mass., Aug. 25, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I have read your letter to Mr. Smith on the proposed nomination of Grant with much interest. Its criticisms on Grant's career are just. But what will you do? You cannot get it, or anything else concerning Grant that is not laudatory, published. And why? Because both sides are courting him for the Presidency, and so the truth must not be told. We are, I fear, to try the experiment again that we did with Johnson; that is, nominate a man for supposed availability, without knowing his principles or fitness. Grant's selection will be a misfortune, because it will put in a man without a head or heart, indifferent to human suffering and impotent to govern.

Respectfully, yours, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

W. JONES, Needham, Mass.

Coles County, Ill.

MATTOON, Ill., May 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you give me space in your paper for the purpose of vindicating the Liberal Republicans of this city and the surrounding country. Our city is strongly for Greeley. Less could not have been expected when we take a review of her political history. The year 1860 found the parties about equally divided. The cry of "Abolition" had not lost its odium, and such young gentlemen as the now Radical Tom Woods of the *Journal*, Sim Trus, O. P. Harris, Jo and Jim Clarke (the last is Postmaster), and a few equally young Republicans now whooping for Grant, rallied under the banner of Douglas, cheering on, with your humble servant, with the cry of "Abolition"; while, upon the other side, we recognized foremost in the Lincoln hosts our now gallant leader, John Cunningham, aided by such old Republicans as Major J. W. Dora, R. B. Rutherford, Colonel T. B. Dora, R. H. McFadden, Lieutenant Samuel Smith, F. A. Normil, General Reuben Woods, Captain T. P. Young, Dr. V. B. Bridges, and Judge N. Prettyman, doing noble duty for the good Lincoln, as they are all now battling for the grand, old, honest Republican, Horace Greeley.

The writer, together with thousands of Republicans, can bear witness that we owe our conversion from Democracy to Republicanism to the unanswerable and unanswered arguments of Colonel John Cunningham, in the canvass of 1860. It was in the fall of 1860, at Johnstown, in this county, when D. W. Voorhees and Colonel Cunningham held a debate, that the writer became satisfied of the truth of Republican principles then enunciated by the eloquent Cunningham; and, from that time until now, has been battling side by side with the aforementioned Liberals for the success of our principles. And it cheered our hearts when the telegraph announced that the father of Republicanism had not been forgotten by his children. Upon the night of the reception of the news in this city, the heavens were alight with the blaze of the bonfires, and our hearts swelled and burned as in the days of 1860, while listening to the eloquent strains of Colonel John Cunningham, Major J. M. Craig, and others.

On last Monday the Liberals held a Convention in this place, and, although the hall will seat 700 persons, yet it could not contain the immense crowd. We have a full ticket in the field for county officers, composed of Liberal Republicans of staunch and tried stuff who have smelt the smoke of battle: For Prosecuting Attorney, Major J. M. Craig; for Sheriff, Captain Jule Beall; for Clerk, Lieutenant William Hyland. We also appointed delegates, who will attend the Congressional, Senatorial, Representative Conventions, and State Convention, when they are called. We propose to present for the consideration of the Liberal Republicans the names of R. H. McFadden for Senator, and Colonel John Cunningham for Lieutenant-Governor. It was under the latter's leadership that a majority of 58, in 1860, was increased to 472 in 1864 in this city.

If the Democratic Convention at Baltimore indorses Greeley we promise to give him not less than 850 majority in this county. Yours in the good cause. FRANCIS A. ALLISON.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Danforth, Jr., resumes editorial charge of the Rock Island *Argus*.

—The beet sugar factory at Freeport expects to pay out $60,000 for beets this season.

—The strawberry season, in Southern Illinois, has opened finely, and apples, peaches, pears, cherries and grapes never promised better.

—The Bloomington *Pantagraph* is informed that, on the Illinois Central Railroad train going north, last Monday morning, gamblers were playing "monte," and were taking 10s and 20s out of passengers.

—Judge Thomas Bryant died, last Friday, at his residence near Peoria. He gained his title from the "Orphan's Court" of olden time.

—General T. O. Osborn, of Chicago, is to deliver the oration, at Elgin, on Decoration Day.

—The Rockford *Journal* says:

Railroad freights from Dubuque to Chicago, a distance of 180 miles, 25 cents per 100 lbs. From this city to Chicago, a distance of 93 miles, 45 cents per 100 lbs. Comment is unnecessary.

—The DeKalb *News* announces its editor, Mr. L. H. Post, as a candidate for Circuit Clerk and Recorder.

—William A. Turney and Colonel D. A. Brown, both of Springfield, are rival aspirants for the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Central Grand Division. Brown is President of the State Board of Agriculture. Turney has held the Clerkship eighteen years.

—A building will be erected on the island, at Aurora, to accommodate the State Sunday School Convention, June 18, 19, and 20.

—Richard Edwards, the Chicago Directory publisher, whose printing office is at Aurora, is understood to propose a weekly paper, the *Fox River Press*, supporting Greeley.

WISCONSIN.

A fire at Waupaca, Thursday evening, destroyed the Vosburg House, Nead's Bank, and eight other buildings. Loss, $6,000.

—A stock company will erect an elegant hotel on the site of the Chapin Hall House, lately burned, at Hudson.

—The Platteville *Witness* says the ground is well soaked with water, more rain having fallen than at this season in four years.

—A. Reinhart, of the *Reporter*, was, last week, elected Mayor of Oconto, over George Smith, the late incumbent.

—The LaCrosse *Republican* says:

The Chicago & Wisconsin Midland Railroad Company has been organized, and all the requirements of the law complied with. The principal stockholders are heavy capitalists of New York City. The line of the road is from Chicago to Portage City, and thence northerly to connect with the Wisconsin Central and the Northern Pacific.

IOWA.

—Governor Carpenter will deliver the 4th of July oration at Spencer, Clay county.

—The editorial excursion to Salt Lake will cost only $28 50 per head, if forty go.

—The two youngest children of Joseph Elbeck, of the Elkader *Journal*, died last Sunday week, of malignant scarlet fever.

—The people of Cherokee voted for Postmaster, last week, viz.: Z. A. Wellman, 117; J. A. Cole, 112. Cole had been holding the office.

—Not one-third of the usual amount of corn has planted in the region around DesMoines, owing to the late spring and the wet weather.

—Marshalltown has purchased a "fire-extinguisher," now that the smoke of its $300,000 conflagration has cleared away.

—Daniel Crum died in the calaboose, at Keokuk, last Wednesday night, the victim of drink; and yet he was entitled to an estate of $100,000.

—Wolves were more plenty in Scott County, last winter, than in any previous season for fifteen years. A half-dozen were killed within four miles of Davenport, and more than that number were seen and escaped unharmed.

—The Davenport *Gazette* says:

When little Richard Grady was killed by lightning, day before yesterday, ex-Alderman Cunningham was standing not more than twenty feet from the lad, felt a sharp pain in his right foot, as if hot iron had been driven through it, he says. Mr. C. saw the boy on the ground, his clothing smoking, and told some of the men to go to him. About an hour after this, Mr. Cunningham found himself in Davies' lumber yard, on Second street, over a mile from the scene of the tragedy; how he came to be there he could not tell. He had recollection of going down Brown street a short distance, with another man, but remembered nothing of his career afterwards. He found himself standing by a lumber pile, and for a moment thought he was lost. Then he recognized the surroundings and knew where he was. He had walked the whole distance entirely oblivious to everything in his way. He felt sick upon coming to, and took the first street cars for home. His foot is still numb. One of the men employed by Mr. C. was working at a distance of forty feet from the place where the lad was killed, and upon placing his hand on his shovel blade, the whole palm was burned to a blister.

INDIANA.

Sixty-four divorces at Terre Haute, last year.

—Of 70 prosecutions for illegal sales of liquor, in Laporte, there were 14 convictions at the recent term of court.

—Inflammable gases from parlor oil—a volatile oil for which Dr. Sharp recently obtained a patent—caused a flame which set fire to the clothes of young Thomas Sharp, and burned him to death, at Princeton, last Wednesday evening.

—The Michigan City *Enterprise* understands that "Grave charges have been preferred against the Rev. Mr. Curran, Moral Instructor at the Prison, and that he will probably be obliged to follow the footsteps of the recently deposed Deputy Warden."

—McEwen & Sons, of Columbus, the heaviest banking firm in Southern Indiana, have been declared bankrupts.

—Last fall a man was found dead near Indianapolis, with his throat and wrist cut, indicating that he had committed suicide. A coroner's jury determined that his name was A. H. Nelson, a commercial traveller by occupation. It has lately transpired that his name is Carthorn, of Medora, Jackson County. Shortly before his death, by the demise of his sister, he fell heir to about $40,000, and this fact led to the search for identification.

—The corner-stone of the new Court House, at Columbus, Bartholomew County, was laid on Thursday last. The building is to cost $300,000.

MICHIGAN.

Rumored, that General Longstreet is to make his home in Adrian, for the purpose of educating his children there.

—The Hon. Ross Wilkins, of Detroit, who died last Friday morning, was United States Territorial Judge from 1832 to 1837, and subsequently, until his death, United States District Judge. He was retired from service, however, in December, 1869.

—At the golden wedding of Charles Parker, in Battle Creek, last week, were present nine children, thirty grandchildren, and the venerable mother of Mr. Parker.

—There are 81,376 cords of wood banked between Frankfort and Cheboygan.

—A Michigan Central Railroad mortgage for $10,000,000 is being recorded in every county along the line. The money is for double track, etc.

—W. Irving Birge, a book-agent, having too many wives, murdered one of them, and committed suicide, at Muskegon, last Wednesday.

MINNESOTA.

A single Winona firm paid out $65,000 for wheat on Friday.

—A car-load of eggs—10,000 dozen—is to be shipped from St. Peter, *via* Chicago, to California.

—O. P. Stearns, for a brief term United States Senator, has left Rochester, and will reside in Duluth.

—There has been another serious break in the tunnel under the Falls of St. Anthony, and it really seems as if the tunnel-work, intended for the falls' preservation, was only hastening its destruction.

—The Rev. John P. Quigley, editor of the *Temperance Appeal*, died, at Duluth, last Thursday.

—Duluth has now two newspapers, both daily, the *Tribune*, six columns, and the *Herald*, eight columns. Each concern is doing its utmost to starve out the other.

—George C. Clarke, of Kasoto, with unbounded faith in Minnesota fruit, is setting out this spring, an apple orchard, comprising about seventeen acres, and also has in bearing condition, nearly 3,000 bushes of black and red raspberries, and two acres of strawberries.

MISSOURI.

The Quealys, whose car-shops in Hannibal, were lately burned, will re-build in St. Louis.

—The Hannibal *Courier* says, that it is reported that George H. Nettleton, will resign his position upon the Hannibal & St. Joe Road, to accept the General Superintendency of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

—On Saturday we gave the political positions of a considerable number of the German newspapers of the country. We now add the following: *Zeitung*, of Bellville, Illinois; the *Demokrat*, of St. Charles, Mo.; the *Illinois Freie Presse*, of Springfield; the *Nordstern*, of La Crosse, Wis.; the *Weltburger*, of Watertown, Wis.; the *Iowa Staatsanzeiger*, of Des Moines, and the three German papers of Cleveland, Ohio, are all for Greeley.

Y. M. C. A.

Fourteenth Anniversary Meeting at the Centenary Church.

Reports of the Secretary and Committees—What was Accomplished During the Year.

Address by D. L. Moody and Songs by Professor Bliss.

The fourteenth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was commemorated at the Centenary M. E. Church, Monroe street near Morgan, last evening. An invitation had been extended to every one, and 2,000 people accepted it, all the pews, both on the main floor of the church and in the gallery being occupied. On the platform were seated D. L. Moody, T. W. Harvey, President, and other officers of the association. The opening exercises consisted of the usual religious services—singing, prayer, and reading of the scripture. Mr. C. M. Henderson, the retiring Secretary, then submitted his annual report. It was well known, he said, that for a number of years the association had labored under financial embarrassment, and in consequence its usefulness had been much impaired. Each new Board of Managers was burdened with a legacy of unpaid claims, and valuable time which should have been given to the association, was devoted to devising means to discharge the accumulated indebtedness. The Board elected a year ago, resolved to make special efforts to pay off the indebtedness, and secure sufficient funds to pay the expenses of the year, and to confine the expenditures to the amount obtained, even at the sacrifice of curtailing the work in some of the departments. Since the fire the work had been curtailed, still considerable expense had resulted. There was now on hand a cash balance of about $200. No portion of the relief fund had been used for current expenses. Immediately subsequent to the fire, the relief work was placed in the hands of a special committee, of which Rev. Dr. Patterson was Chairman, and John V. Farwell, Esq., Treasurer. A large quantity of clothing and about $25,000 in cash was distributed among the sufferers. The report of the Library Committee showed that there is a balance of $3,425 on hand. This was kept separate from the regular fund of the Association, and can be used only for the benefit of the library. The Committee was fortunate in being able to collect a sufficient amount of funds from insurance companies to rent and fit up suitable reading-rooms for the accommodation of members and strangers. Through the liberality of Eastern publishers and the efforts of Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee, the library now contains about 2,000 volumes. The average daily attendance at the rooms is 150 persons, an evidence that the work is appreciated. The attendance at the reading-room in the First Baptist Church averaged 50. The steps taken since the fire towards establishing a large free public library in the city rendered it unnecessary for the Association to put forth further special efforts in this direction, and its managers rejoiced at the prospect, although it is to be accomplished without their co-operation. The Association library was now, and had been for several months, absolutely free, and the increased patronage it had received demonstrated the necessity for a similar institution on a large scale. It was probable that, when the Association was in possession of the new building which it was proposed to occupy, it would confine itself to supplying a religious library for all who choose to avail themselves of it. After the fire, the Employment Bureau was discontinued, the agents having been engaged in the Relief and Aid Society. The sick were visited and the poor relieved. Wanderers from the path of rectitude were sought and pointed to the better life. Sunday evening and weekly meetings had been held, and he affirmed that he had never met persons actuated by purer motives than those with whom he had been associated during the past two years. Some of them had been severely criticized, and perhaps justly, but their errors had been of the judgment, not of the heart. That much good had been accomplished could not be doubted. The question as to whether or not the city could afford to dispense with an association whose object was to check the tide of vice which floats along our streets, could meet with but one response in the hearts of all good citizens. From this time forward there would be more need for it than ever, as the churches will be removed to a greater distance from the centre of the city. While it was a matter of congratulation that the Association is now nearly free from debt, it should be remembered that it depended entirely upon the liberality of Christian people for funds with which to defray the expenses and conduct its enterprises in the future. He believed if its power for doing good was fully appreciated many would place it at the head of their Christian charities. For the purpose of correcting a false impression that seemed still to exist in the minds of some people, he stated that the real estate of the association was vested in and controlled by twelve trustees, and that the Board of Managers have no control over it. The mission of the Board was to see that the practical work of the Association is performed, and the names of the officers and managers for the ensuing year was a guarantee that the work would be well done. In conclusion, he asked for the sympathy and financial support of the Christian public, that the Association may be raised to the highest point of usefulness.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The newly-elected President of the Association, Mr. T. W. Harvey, was then introduced, and said:

"I thank you for the high honor conferred upon me in choosing me as the presiding officer, for the ensuing year, of your Association. While I pledge myself before God and this congregation to do all in my power to carry forward the work that you are joined together to do, and call upon all whose names are on our books, and who have the well-being of the young men of Chicago at heart, and who desire to advance Christ's Kingdom, to join hands with us and work this year in earnest. We have double duty to perform. We must not only carry on our regular work the best we can in our crippled condition, but we must make strenuous efforts to place the Association in better quarters, and in possession of means to more successfully do the great work committed to our hands. To this end our Trustees have been since the fire soliciting our creditors to be merciful to us. Our creditors are the stockholders, and so long as they hold this indebtedness over us we will be unable to go forward and successfully do the work demanded of us in this great city. Many of our good friends have transferred their stock to the Association, and we now ask all who hold a dollar of this indebtedness to do the same. It will be no loss to you, and it will place us in a position to help ourselves."

SONGS BY PROFESSOR BLISS.

Major Whittle then gave a very interesting account of the defence of a fort at Atlanta Pass, during the war. It had suggested a song, which Professor P. P. Bliss rendered to the satisfaction of all present.

D. L. Moody said he loved music, and, at his solicitation, Professor Bliss sang two or three pieces, and was applauded for his efforts.

ADDRESS OF D. L. MOODY.

Mr. Moody supplemented the songs with a characteristic address—pathetic at one moment and (figuratively) carrying the audience up to heaven, and the next provoking laughter by relating some comical incident. He was very earnest at times, and brought tears to the eyes of many. He said twelve years ago scarcely a dozen young men came to the rooms of the Association; before the fire, there were frequently 1,500 in attendance. They did not have to hunt them now. God, in His goodness, sent them a great deal faster than they could be provided for, or looked after. There was no better field in the whole world than here in Chicago. The harvest was ripe, and who could occupy the field better than the Association. There never would be a time like the next five years in this city to accomplish the work of Christ. Some people had said that the Association was dead. It was not as its life came from God; it was a heaven-born institution. If nothing else had been done, the walls of sectarianism had been battered down. They were all alike now. The great object was to reach strangers. If they were not caught within six months after their arrival they frequented billiard saloons and it was almost impossible to get them out of the whirlpool of sin. They must reach the men who are walking on the borders of hell and lead them to Christ. Not a dollar had been invested in the Association that had not paid a hundred per cent in the saving of souls. Every member should do what he can. There should be such enthusiasm in the work of Christ as business men manifested on 'Change and at the lumber market.

AN EXHORTATION BY MAJOR WHITTLE.

After a collection had been taken up, Major Whittle exhorted the members of the Association to be active in bringing souls to Christ. Much was to be accomplished, and the ensuing year should be a memorable one in the history of the Association.

THE BENEDICTION.

The benediction was then pronounced, and the audience dispersed.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES.

Subjoined are the annual reports of the different Committees of the Association. They were not read last evening, as time was considered too valuable, and copies had been furnished the newspapers:

To the Board of Managers Young Men's Christian Association:

The different Committees of the Association present the following, their fourteenth annual report:

THE MISSION COMMITTEE

report that the visitation of the city, each month, through the churches, continued up to the time of the fire, but since then it has not been actively reorganized. The papers and tracts distributed gratuitously during the year were: English papers, 18,000; tracts, 44,077; Bibles and Testaments (furnished by the Bible society), 630.

THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

began the year in the magnificent new hall provided expressly for it. Early in the year it was made free, and its circulation increased greatly. With but 4,000 volumes in all, it gave out in the one month of September 2,500 books. Its files contained 250 papers and magazines, and it had a daily attendance of 200. After the fire it opened rooms at 95 and 97 West Randolph street; also a reading-room in the First Baptist Church. Since December 1 it reports for the West Side an average daily attendance of 130; periodicals on file, daily, 27; weekly, 41; monthly, 28; number volumes in Library, 2,000; daily attendance on South Side, 50.

The Library cash receipts have been:

Insurance	$7,300 00
Donations	1,253 50
Total	$8,553 50
Disbursements for the year ending April 1:	
Rent since the fire	$1,112 33
Salaries	[illegible]
Daily papers, books, printing, etc.	[illegible]
Fuel, gas, cleaning rooms, etc.	[illegible]
Postage	[illegible]
Fitting up new library	1,000 00
Sundries	719 85
Balance in bank	3,425 33
Total	$8,553 50

THE LECTURE COMMITTEE

were prevented, by the burning of Farwell Hall, from holding the usual Fall course; however, lectures were delivered by Anna Dickinson, Rev. W. H. Murray, and John B. Gough.

THE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

obtained situations for 2,000 persons from April 1 to Oct. 9, 1871. Since then Mr. T. W. Hitchcock, the superintendent, has continued the work under the auspices of the City Relief and Aid Society.

THE SALOON WORK

was continued through the year by the "Yoke Fellows."

REPORT OF THE DEVOTIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Daily Noon Prayer Meeting, up to the fire, had an attendance during the week of [illegible], and on Saturdays, for the study of the Sabbath-school lesson, 300. Since the fire these meetings have been held on the South Side at the First Baptist Church, and on the West Side at the Library Rooms.

THE SATURDAY EVENING MEETINGS,

under the charge of the Yoke Fellows, have been well attended during the year and the means of doing much good. They are now held in the Library Room, Nos. 95 and 97 West Randolph street.

SABBATH EVENING SERVICES

were conducted in Farwell Hall up to and including the night of the fire, with large attendance and marked results. Since the fire services have been held by Mr. B. F. Jacobs in the First Baptist Church, on the South Side, and for a time in the Seventh Presbyterian Church and the theatre on the West Side. The "Yoke Fellows" now hold them in the Library room, which is often crowded to overflowing.

THE STRANGERS' MEETING,

which was held in Lower Farwell Hall on Monday evenings up to the time of the fire, with an attendance of from 75 to 150, has since been held in the Library room.

THE FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

report from May 1 to April 1, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

Donations and church collections	$6,934 11
Sunday evening collections in Farwell Hall	352 92
Lectures	1,174 00
Sundries	362 86
Insurance on office fixtures	742 30
	$9,566 19

DISBURSEMENTS.

Employment Bureau and office	$1,460 49
Salaries, stationery, stamps, etc.	1,892 94
Old accounts of previous year	1,975 47
Papers, tracts for gratuitous distribution in mission work	[illegible]
Fitting up new rooms	942 50
Gas and fuel	250 00
Rent for hall and rooms	295 19
[illegible]	2,416 00
Balance in bank	283 60
	$9,566 19
Unpaid bills amount to	565 00

THE YOKE FELLOWS,

a band of young men organized some two years since by Mr. Moody, report as follows:

Printed invitations distributed	85,281
Personal invitations given	32,032
Tracts distributed	44,077
Bibles and Testaments given (furnished by the Bible Society)	[illegible]
Religious meetings attended	3,569
Religious meetings taken part in	1,357
Visits to saloons	1,562
Visits to sick persons	336
Visits to railroad depots	5
Visits to prisoners	249
Religious conversations had	731
Poor persons relieved	454

THE DEPOT WORK

has lately been inaugurated, and consists in putting in each of the various railroad depots of the city a supply of moral and religious reading for the free use of travellers. So far as means have been furnished the enterprise has promptly moved forward.

The membership of the Association at the beginning of the year was 1,800.

The fire has destroyed the lists to a great extent, so that we are under the necessity of asking all members to call and leave their names, with addresses, at the rooms.

THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

have printed during the year of

Everybody's Paper, copies	1,200,000
Heavenly Tidings, copies	450,000
Total	1,650,000

These are disposed of by regular subscription in all parts of the land.

The circulation of *Everybody's Paper* was not decreased by the fire, while the *Tidings* suffered much in its city lists.

Both papers lost a full year's increase of subscription.

The *Tidings* has been much improved by full page cuts.

This department is entirely self-supporting, and so far has used its entire gains in extending its subscription list. Although heavy losers by the fire they still show assets to fully cover their liabilities.

THE SPECIAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

was organized immediately after the fire, and continued as supplementary to the work of the City Relief and Aid Society. It reports the distribution of clothing as follows:

Five hundred cases to the churches in the burnt district, to the Ladies Christian Union, and to the Good Samaritans, for redistribution by them.

Seventy-five packages have been received for parties and delivered to them.

Eight hundred cases have been opened and distributed by this Committee, containing 29,328 articles, which were given to 2,427 families.

This does not include a number of packages that were received and distributed during the first two weeks after the fire.

They disbursed in cash:

To pastors of churches in the burnt district	$4,500 00
Salaries, drayage, and freight	1,500 00
Ladies' Christian Union	650 00
Given to families or individuals, and paid out for them in the purchase of clothing, bedding, rent, and supplies	18,433 20
Total	$25,083 20

GUARDIAN IN SOCAGE.

Contest for the Possession of a West Madison Street Drug Store.

Interesting and Important Decision by Judge Gary.

The right to the possession of the drug store No. 50 West Madison street, being raised, there arose an interesting question of law, which Judge Gary, of the Superior Court, decided on Saturday. Louis Strahl purchased of Henrietta, widow of Henry D'Evers, the drug store, and, the written lease which he held expiring on the 1st day of May last, he filed his bill to compel her to grant him lease for two other years, averring that such was a part of the condition of his purchase. An injunction was granted to prevent his being ousted, and this came up to be heard on a motion to dissolve. It appeared that the deceased, D'Evers, left three children, the eldest being the age of 14 years. Their mother, when she made the lease, had not been appointed guardian. The question then was, whether she was not guardian in socage, and, therefore, authorized to lease, and that being thereafter appointed guardian in the County Court, whether that appointment did not relate back to make her responsible for the act of leasing, for the rents received, and to conclude the term of the leasing.

Judge Gary decided that guardianship in socage does not exist in this State. The Supreme Court of New York has decided expressly that this guardianship could not exist. I have not a particle of doubt, said Judge Gary, that the complainant has no sort of showing in the case. While it is undoubtedly true that a Court of Chancery will make anybody responsible to the infants for the rents of the property, that is a mere liability to the infants. It confers no sort of right or power. They make them guardians for the purpose of accounting to the infants, but confer upon them no authority as guardians. What has been done by the defendant in the receipt of rents, it is competent for a Court of Chancery to charge her with in favor of the infants, and probably the County Court might charge her with these rents received before she was appointed, but all that conferred on her no authority to bind the infants by an agreement made before she was appointed guardian. Nor since is she at liberty to do anything of that kind except under the direction of the County Court; and while it is true a Court of Chancery will take jurisdiction as guardians, executors, etc., for the purpose of accounting, marshalling assets, etc., I do not think it is true that a Court of Chancery would supersede the County Court in directing a lease which a guardian should make.

It is expressly decided in 7 Cowan that a father cannot be guardian in socage when the land of the infant would descend to him; that the fact that he is named by the statute one of the heirs of the child, does away with his guardianship in socage, and that is followed by Keeri and by other text writers as being undoubtedly so, the fact that a person who would otherwise be guardian, has by statute been made heir, can no longer be guardian in socage. So I think it is settled that the mother cannot be guardian in socage of the children. Our statute contemplates this in the case of the father, but if one of the children was entitled to an estate, the Court of Probate might notify him. I have no sort of doubt that there is no such guardianship under our law. The defendant had no kind of authority, no more than you or I had. She may have had rights, but the property belonged exclusively to the children until her dower, if she was entitled to it, was assigned. Her act was always void.

As to the matter of relation, a void act is never made good by relation. Whatever may have been introduced into the law in regard to administrators and guardians, there is nothing in relation to guardians, and it seems to me, it might be exceedingly disastrous to say that whatever the mother, after the death of the father, might do, as to the property of the children, before she was appointed guardian, without the consent of the County Court, shall be made good against the infants. It would be disastrous to say, unless the Court could see something wrong about it, trusting to its own discrimination and information as to the facts, they would make good the contracts executed before she was guardian, because it was hard on the other party. I think that would expose the interests of children to great peril of injustice and wrong.

So, as against these infants, the complainant has no law or equity in his favor, and as their rights are the rights which are to be tied up by the injunction, it ought not to stand. Whatever equitable estoppel there may be against the defendant, there is nothing to effect the consciences of the children. The guardian acts in a representative capacity, and an injunction continued against her is continued against them, and against them there is no equity. The injunction must be dissolved.

Street Sprinkling.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As the question of sprinkling streets out of the Lake Park rentals has been brought up, it would be well to consider how it affects sundry persons.

All income of the city should be used to lighten the general taxes.

As a real-estate owner, I protest against using the city income, from any source, to do work for individuals. This is only an opening wedge, to throw the expense of sprinkling upon the city hereafter.

If the occupants of buildings are annoyed by dust, let them pay for sprinkling, by subscription, as they have always done. If this money must be used, I presume an arrangement could be made with those now engaged in the business to do the vacant lots for the city at half-rates, until rebuilt,—in the meanwhile, continuing with their customers as heretofore. This will save the city considerable money, and cease to be a tax upon the occupancy of each new building. Then, if the occupant will not pay as others do, let him go *dry*. TAX-PAYER.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, May 18.—UP—Stmr Ivanhoe. Barks Naiad, Fannie. Schrs City of Straits, Miner, Baldwin, Riverside, Ely, City of Chicago.

DOWN—Props Equinox, Campbell, Vanderbilt, Lowell, Smoky.

WIND—East.

DETROIT, May 19.—UP—Prop Oswegatchie. Barks Pechtigo, Board of Trade, Jessie Hoyt. Schrs Meara, G. D. Norris, George Steele, Imperial, Jewitt, Minnie Slawson, Oak Leaf, Donaldson, American Union, W. Ballen, Gallatin.

DOWN—Propellers Birkhead, Meteor, Passaic, Arizona, Hackett, City of Traverse. Schrs H. J. Webb, Harvest Home, Ross, George Finney, Southampton, Empire State, Card, Kimball, Wm. Howe, E. B. Turner, Fitzgerald, Minch, Alva Bradley, F. Morell, Emma Mayes, Flying Mist, Hippogriffe.

WIND—West.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

HYDE PARK.

Sod-Cutters in Trouble—Railroad Regulations—The Stink Factory Nuisance.

Petitions and Resolutions—The Destroyed Assessment Rolls—$175,450 to be Expended in Improvements.

A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Hyde Park was held at the town hall on Saturday afternoon. Present, Trustees Barney, Clark, Doyle, Vander Belt, Waldron, and Supervisor Fisher. Mr. W. D. Waldron was elected Chairman, *pro tem*.

TROUBLES OF TWO SOD-CUTTERS.

The rules were suspended, *nem. con.*, and Mr. Wm. A. Hoyt appeared to complain of the arrest of two of his employés, Lawrence Garrett and Antonia Frus, by the Captain of Police, for cutting sods on Monroe street, in Hopkin's Subdivision, in Hyde Park, contrary to Section 10 of the town ordinances. Both had been fined; one had paid; the other had gone to jail, and had subsequently been bailed out by Mr. Hoyt. His plea was that they were ignorant of the law, and therefore innocent of crime.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

During the discussion of the foregoing, President Cady came in and took his seat.

REGULATING THE RAILROADS.

The Judiciary Committee reported that they had seen the Superintendents of both railroads in relation to the Coroner's inquest on the death of William Andrews, and both professed entire willingness to obey all laws of the town; they preferred to place a flagman at Oak street crossing rather than so slack their speed, although a flagman could not have prevented this accident, as it did not occur at the crossing, and the Committee recommended that the Illinois Central Railroad Company be requested to place a flagman at their crossing on Oak street.

The report was adopted.

THOSE STINK FACTORIES AGAIN.

The same Committee reported on the petition of Colonel James H. Bowen, for the abatement of the nuisances created at South Chicago by the Union Rendering Company and the Fertilizing Company, that they have no doubt that both are intolerable public nuisances, that both continually emit offensive smells, deleterious to health, and are a great injury to all property within one mile of their location, and recommended that prompt measures be taken under our present ordinances, to abate the nuisances immediately, and if the laws are insufficient, by such other process as may be necessary, the Board of Trustees first having taken good legal advice on the subject.

The report was adopted—yeas, 6; nay, 1.

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the petition of the Union Rendering Company, for a Committee to visit their works and report on their condition, reported that they had complied with the request, and had found the stench so very offensive that they could not attempt to describe it; they had no doubt that it is an active and actual nuisance, and recommended that prompt measures be taken to abate the nuisance.

The report was adopted—ayes, Messrs. Cady, Barney, Clark, Vander Belt, Waldron, and Fisher; nay, Mr. Doyle.

PETITIONS WERE PRESENTED

By William Donohue, ferryman at the Calumet River, for an increase of salary to $40 per month. Referred to the Special Committee of the South Chicago members, with discretionary power to fix the salary.

From Morse & Beach, contractors on the Kenwood artesian well, representing that they have reached a depth of 650 feet, and that there is due them, according to contract, $918.25, being the town's proposed one-half of the cost. Referred to the Committee on Public Grounds.

From Messrs. Adams, Favor, Whitman, and others, residents on Madison avenue Park, for a six-foot sidewalk on Madison avenue from Forty-ninth to Fifty-second or Grove street. Referred to the Committee on Special Assessments.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

It was resolved that the Superintendent of Public Works remove the buildings and fence, known as the "State street pound," from off the lot of P. J. Geary during the coming week, under the direction of the Committee on Public Buildings.

It was resolved that Messrs. Waldron, Hale, and Barney be appointed a special Committee on the construction of the Fifty-first street sewer.

A number of bills and pay-rolls were presented, and referred to the Committees.

ADAMS STREET, NOW WASHINGTON AVENUE.

G. De Clercq presented an estimate of work done on Adams street, $4,540.45, on which he had already received $1,819 83, and it was ordered that a warrant be issued in his favor for the balance, $2,720.63, payable Nov. 1, 1872.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The following assessment rolls were burned in the County Clerk's office, in the great Chicago fire, and cannot be restored in time for collection this year:

For the improvement of the Chicago & Thornton Road	$5,000
For drain on Seventy-first street	3,000
For completion of town line drain	2,000

The following were burned in the office of the Town Clerk:

For construction of ditch on State street	$1,800
For sidewalk on Forty-ninth street	225
For sidewalk on Adams street	1,000
For sidewalk on Forty-eighth street	100
For improvement of Seventy-first street	595
For improvement of Forty-third street	10,400

The following were abandoned for the present:

For widening Woodlawn avenue	$10,000
For macadamizing Jefferson street	5,000
For brick sewer on Forty-fifth street	45,000
Total amount not to be collected	$84,614

The following assessment rolls have been confirmed and filed in the County Clerk's office, and are to be collected this year:

For grading and ditching South Chicago avenue	$2,000
For brick sewer on Fifty-first street	75,000
For opening and extending South Park avenue	5,000
For macadamizing Hyde Park avenue extension, and South Chicago avenue	25,750
For macadamizing Stony Island avenue	18,750
For macadamizing Forty-seventh street	15,000
For side drain on Hyde Park avenue	3,900
For drain on Sixty-first street	2,500
For side drain on Fifty-seventh street	600
For macadamizing Hyde Park avenue from Fifty-seventh to Sixty-seventh streets	19,500
For grading Seventy-fourth street from Cottage Grove avenue to State street	550
For grading Seventy-fifth street from State street to Lake Michigan	2,000
For sidewalks on Hyde Park avenue	250
For sidewalks on Fifty-fifth street	250
For sidewalks on Michigan avenue	750
For sidewalks on Cottage Grove avenue	750
For sidewalks on Forty-first street	650
For sidewalks on Indiana avenue	2,000
Total	$175,450

Some of these improvements are completed, others in progress of construction, as property-owners prefer to advance the money and have the benefits of the improvements in advance of the process of collection. Other works are in progress of construction by the owners, under the direction of the Town Superintendent of Public Works.

The next meeting of the Board will be on Saturday, June 1.

THE LAW COURTS.

Liability of Railroad Companies—Verdict Against the Northwestern Road—New Suits, Etc.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

A verdict was rendered in the branch of this Court presided over by Judge Gary, in the case of Emanuel Sohn against the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. The verdict was against the company for the full amount claimed, $1,168. This was an action of assumpsit to recover the value of a chest and its contents of clothing and furniture, part of a shipment of freight made in October, 1866, at Sterling, Illinois, to Lee's Summit, Jackson County, Mo., to which point plaintiff was then immigrating. It was stipulated in the case that the goods were, as an entirety, delivered at Fulton to a common carrier whose line connected with the line of defendant, and which was a proper line. The instructions were, in substance, that if the goods were delivered to defendant's agent under an agreement that they should be carried to Lee's Summit, then there might be a recovery, and if, when the agent received the goods they were in packages marked with the names of the plaintiff and their destination, that is presumptive evidence of a contract of carriage, and if defendant would seek to vary the contract, the burden of proof is on it, and in order to constitute the receipt given for the goods a contract, defendant must show that the plaintiff understood and assented to the terms of the receipt; for if plaintiff did take a receipt, and had knowledge of its terms, limiting the liability of defendant, and assented to its conditions, then it became a contract to the same extent as if he had signed it.

—A petition was filed between the heirs of James Keefe deceased. Edward Keefe against James, Mary, and Margaret Keefe and others, asking for partition of Lot 206, Bronson's Addition.

—William F. Turner filed a bill against George R. H. Hughes and Jacob Hall Pleasants for foreclosure on the north half of the south fifty-eight feet of Lot 5, Block 94, School Section Addition to Chicago.

—Petitions were filed by Thomas Driver and Francis Conolly, to declare and enforce, as against J. E. Malone, mechanic's liens charged against the house and lot No. 313 North Franklin street.

—An action of trover was instituted by William M. Simpson against William B. and Joseph J. Hayes. The damages are laid at $3,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

An action on the case was commenced by Nella Miller against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. The damages are laid at $10,000, but the nature of the claim is not stated.

—A petition was filed by Henry Wegener, who seeks to cause the sale of Lot 6, Block 23, Bushnell's Addition, to recover from Minnie and Henry Severin, and Bertha and Marcus Steger an alleged lien which he claims as vendor of the property.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Sale of the Foreign Pictures.

The New York *World* of May 17, says: "The sale of paintings, etc., presented by the artists of France and Germany to the Chicago sufferers began at the Clinton Hall salesrooms yesterday. There was a good attendance. The following were the principal sales: 'The Young Peasant,' Antigna, $425; 'Sorrow and Sympathy,' Bauer, $300; 'The Oyster,' Beranger, $350 (this picture is about 3 inches by 5); 'The Latest Fashion Gossip,' Berne-Bellecour, $450; 'Waiting,' Boldini, $200; 'The Happy Wife,' Bouguereau, $800; 'The Arabs' Friends,' Boulanger, $700; 'Industry and Ease,' Boutibonne, $750; 'Scene in Turkey,' Brest, $200; 'Women of Brittany at Church,' Breton, $900; 'The Morning Stroll,' [illegible], $225; 'At the Outpost,' Brion, $315; 'Washington,' J. L. Brown, $100; 'An Italian Girl,' Cabanel, $300; 'The First Lesson,' Castiglione, $375; 'He Comes,' Compte Calix, $340; 'A Daughter of Pompeii,' Coomans, $350; 'Farmyard Scene at Rambouillet,' [illegible]; 'Boats on Shore,' Daubigny, $300; 'The Visit to the Doge,' Debes, $235; 'The Prayer,' Delobbe, [illegible]; 'Early Visitors,' Delort, $225; 'Grenadier of the Guards,' Detaille, [illegible]; 'Thoughts of Love,' Dubufe, $425; 'Street Scene,' Elven, $300; 'The Musketeer,' Escosura, $325; 'Interior,' Fortuny, $400; 'Watering the Horses,' [illegible] Promenade, $425; 'Souvenir of Mount Sinai,' Gerome, $1,260 (bought by Mr. Carver); 'Early [illegible] and Lake,' Gude, $500; 'The Morning Walk,' Gouble, $390; 'The Rivals,' Hamman, $750; 'The Drawing Lesson,' Jalabert, $400; 'Unconscious Beauty,' Jourdan, $275; 'Home in Normandy,' Lambinet, $260. The sale will be continued."

A Burglar Shot.

While standing at the corner of Wood street and Chicago avenue, at half past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Officers Grubb and Svergel, of the West Lake Street Police Station, heard cries for help issuing from a small cottage near at hand. They ran toward the house, and reached it just in time to observe two men jump from a back window and run off at the top of their speed. Svergel called upon them to halt. They paid no attention to the order, and the officer very properly fired two shots after them, the second of which brought one of them to the ground. The other escaped injury and arrest. As soon as possible the officers procured a wagon, and conveyed the wounded man to the station, where a doctor attended to him. He is not severely hurt. His name is Michael Maloney, a noted burglar. It appears that he and his partner, Dennis Foley, another notorious scoundrel, learned that Christopher Schultz, the occupant of the cottage, was the possessor of some money, and they determined to rob him of it. The noise which they made in entering the house awoke Schultz, and his cries alarmed the officers. Foley will undoubtedly be arrested, as he is well known in every portion of the West Side. He is now under bail on the charge of assaulting a policeman, a prominent Alderman being his bondsman.

Yesterday's Fires.

At an early hour yesterday morning fire was discovered in the two story frame house No. 75 Seeley avenue. An alarm was sounded from Box 391. The distance necessary to be traversed by the steamers was so far that, by the time they arrived, and got their streams in readiness, the building was nearly consumed, and the fire had taken firm hold of No. 80. It was prevented from spreading any further, however. Both buildings were entirely destroyed. They were owned by William Hamilton, who occupied No. 75. His loss is estimated at $4,500, on which there is no insurance. No. 80 was occupied by W. H. Brown, who loses $2,500 on furniture; insured. Mr. Hamilton and his family are absent in the East, and their residence was in charge of a servant. The fire originated in the room of the latter, from some unknown cause.

The alarm from Box 352, shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was sounded without necessity. A young lady who happened to be kneeling near a gas jet in the church at the corner of Desplaines and DeKoven streets, allowed her veil to catch fire. The excited worshippers rushed into the street, and one of their number turned in the alarm. When the firemen came they found no fire to extinguish.

Railway Intelligence.

The *Railway Review* for May has a very able and exhaustive description of the new railroad bridge between Council Bluffs and Omaha. It occupies four full pages of the *Review*, is illustrated with a dozen excellent cuts, and is preceded by a review of all the work done thus far at railroad bridge building on the Mississippi and Missouri. It appears that the Mississippi is already spanned between Quincy and Brainerd (Northern Pacific), by nine iron and one wooden bridges, and the Missouri by four iron bridges, the whole costing about $18,000,000. It is to be observed that the treatise on this subject, which the *Review* furnishes in this number—enough of itself to make a respectable book—is but one of the valuable documents which Mr. Brooks is managing to incorporate in the *Review* along with the required quota of minor railway news. The paper has lately expanded into a quarto sheet, and gives every evidence of enjoying the thrift which it unquestionably deserves.

Abt's Admirers.

A meeting of delegates from German Singing Societies was held yesterday forenoon in Orphans Hall. Colonel Voss occupied the chair, and Mr. William Dieffenbacher acted as Secretary. Mr. Otto Lob read a letter from Franz Abt, the eminent song writer, stating that the Arion Society, of New York, had arranged a concert for him, to occur on the 1st of June. Mr. Lob said that he had written to Herr Abt, advising him not to visit Chicago before the end of next month. Messrs. Julius Bauer, Frans Roesch, and William Dyck were appointed a committee to arrange for an Abt concert here, and the meeting adjourned.

A New Military Organization.

Printed blanks are being circulated for the signatures of such merchants and professional men as are willing to join a regiment soon to be organized upon a plan somewhat similar to that of the famous Seventh of New York. The projectors, men of the highest commercial standing, believe that Chicago at the present time is in peculiar need of such a military body, and that every banker, merchant, and real estate owner should contribute liberally to its support. It is expected that $50,000 will be raised without any difficulty. The ranks are to be filled by men of character and position. It is believed that the regiment will be fully organized and equipped in a month.

Everything.

Yesterday was dandelion day on Southwestern avenue.

—The sports were yesterday on the lookout for Jem Mace, who is here, *en route* to his training ground in California.

—The Illinois State Medical Society meets at Rock Island to-morrow. The session commences at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

—Every prominent intersection of streets in the West Division is ornamented by a venerable wooden house, in transit toward Omaha.

—Epstein's cigar store, No. 199 East Madison street, was broken into yesterday afternoon and robbed of a large quantity of cigars and some money.

—Early yesterday afternoon three young thieves entered McFarland's grocery store, No. 196 Brown street, and stole several dollars from the money drawer. No arrests were made.

—The Prairie Shooting Club meets this evening in the parlors of Mr. Charles Kern, No. 456 Wabash avenue. The meeting will be an important one, as the officers for the coming year will be elected.

—The Sunday meeting on West Washington street was largely a failure on account of showers. Residents along that thoroughfare were edified by only one trotting match in the afternoon, and two fine running races at dusk.

—F. J. Bartlett and W. Evans, of this city, are to deliver English orations at the Dartmouth College Commencement, June 27. The former will speak of "Professional Wit," and the latter of the "Civilization of the Opposite Shore of the Pacific."

—On Saturday evening a little boy named Kent, residing at Hyde Park, had his right foot and leg badly crushed by the falling of a prop from the side of the building No. 540 Wabash avenue. The foot had to be amputated.

—A young man named P. Posies was arrested and locked up in the Harrison Street Station on Saturday, on the charge of having obtained goods under false pretences from H. Leman, a South Clark street cigar dealer. Yesterday the accuser bailed out the accused.

—The condition of Mrs. Simonds, the surviving victim of the domestic tragedy, on Morgan street, last Friday morning, has grown somewhat worse. Her recovery is considered doubtful, as there were symptoms of feverishness apparent last night.

—John Gosling, an Englishman, aged 40, fell dead at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, in Howland's livery stable, on Twenty-second street, where he was employed. It is supposed that his death was caused by heart disease. The body was removed to the dead house, where the Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

—Parker and Deery will play practice games at the Oriental Rooms, No. 87 Halsted street, every evening this week, except Saturday evening, when the four-handed match between Garnier and Rhines will be played. Garnier, having become connected with the hall No. 77 Halsted street, will do his private playing there with some of the leading professionals.

—While attempting to quell a disturbance at the corner of Chicago avenue and Townsend street, yesterday afternoon, Officer Dolan, of the Third Precinct Police Station was attacked by eight or ten roughs, and beaten severely. Some citizens, who endeavored to help him, were knocked down and kicked for their generosity. The mob escaped arrest, but the members are so well known in the North Division for their general scoundrelism that it is believed they will receive the punishment which they richly merit.

A Woman Tired of Editorial Life.

The wife of the Utica (N. Y.) *Daily Bee* is filling the editorial chair of that establishment, like a brave woman, while her husband is in prison for contempt of court, we believe. She is tired of the editorial life, however, as may be seen from the following paragraph:

We wish the editor would come back. We don't want to occupy his chair any longer. It isn't pleasant. We don't like it. We don't like to have tall, beetle-browed Bob Harts come striding into our presence, armed with a heavy cudgel, and demand to know who wrote some of the meekest paragraphs ever put in a paper. We don't like to dun or be dunned. We don't like to have the proprietors of old-established printing offices get our printers away from us. We don't like so much care and responsibility. We are glad we are not a man. We would not have his care and anxiety of business for all the ballot in the United States. Women who choose may occupy exceptional positions, but we had rather be excused. We never craved this job, are not a bit thankful that it has been thrust upon us. It is dingy and dark here, and we had rather be out in the sunshine. Shopping has inexpressible charms for us, and it is a woman's privilege,

For men must work
And women be gay.

Besides, there are some fine points of scenery about here which need sketching. So let's have the editor back again by all means.

DIED.

SAWYER—In this city, May 19, Alfred, infant son of Joseph and Susan Sawyer.

Funeral services at their residence, 11 Aberdeen st., Monday, May 20, at 1 o'clock p. m.

CAMPBELL—In this city, on Sunday, May [illegible], Mrs. Hannah Campbell, wife of James Campbell, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral on Monday, at 11 a. m., from her late residence, 284 South Desplaines st., to Rosehill Cemetery by cars.

[illegible] County, Pa., papers please copy.

BARNET—Funeral of the late George Barnet will take place to-day at 2 p. m., from 1266 Prairie-av., by carriage to Oakwood Cemetery.

BUDLIN—May 19, at 5 o'clock p. m., Sarah Jane Budlin, daughter of Joseph and Ann Elizabeth Budlin, aged 15 years, 10 months, and 21 days. Funeral services take place at Quinn's Chapel, on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family are invited.

McKEOWN—In this city, at 3:30 p. m., on Saturday, infant son and only child of Horatio P. and Elizabeth T. McKeown, aged one month.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Sherman House certifies to the superiority and uniformity of Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts, sold everywhere.

O, That I Were Beautiful! is the unspoken wish of thousands of women to whom nature has denied the charm of a pure, fresh, transparent complexion. To gratify this wish Hagan's Magnolia Balm was introduced. The cosmetics of the day had been pronounced poisonous by the most distinguished chemists, and it was also found that their effect was to wither the skin as well as to paralyze the external nerve. The ladies hailed with delight the advent of a healthful herbal and floral preparation capable of imparting to their faces, necks and arms a porcelain smoothness and a tinge like that of the finest Oriental pearl. They soon discovered that it was a "new thing under the sun," incomparable and unapproachable. Unquestionably the Magnolia Balm has been the great toilet success of the present century.